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in Washington.

A Great Agricultural Paper at the National Capital.

This issue of THE AMERICAN FARMER is sent to a number of farmers for ex-

This, by many years the oldest agricultural paper in America, has been removed from Baltimore to Washington in response to a strong demand from the farmers of the whole country for a great paper at the National Capital, which should properly represent their interests in Congressional legislation and in the administration of the laws by the Executive Departments.

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Every year it has become of more vital importance to the farmers of the country that they should have such a representative at the seat of Government. Congress is constantly considering measures of the greatest interest to farmers as a class. The coming sessions will have vastly more than ever of these. The fight has now fairly begun with the effort to pass the Anti-Option Bill. The fight for free wool will soon come up in the Senate, and other measures of similar importance are on the calendars of both Houses. Powerful lobbies wielding immense amounts of money and political influence are present in Washington whenever necessary to secure the advancement of selfish interests to the detriment of those of the farmers. There are questions under fire of the Union guns, when already passed coming up constantly 16 months in prison he was exchanged, before the Departments for decision. Manufacturers, merchants, and importers have able agents here to watch these and secure action favorable to themselves.

THE AMERICAN FARMER will be constantly on hand closely watching all of these, informing the farmers of what in business and attending a commercial is going on and resolutely fighting for college he returned to his old home, and their rights. It is absolutely free and for many years engaged in the mercanindependent. Its owners, editors, and tile business in his native town. But for managers are totally free from any politi- a number of years he has devoted his cal alliances or entanglements. They have none of them ever held office or been candidates. They have no friends, more to advance the interest of agricult and will have none but friends of the ural science in his County than he has farmers. They have no enemies but theirs. Their highest ambition is to build up THE AMERICAN FARMER into cal correspondent of the Agricultural the greatest agricultural paper in the country and making it entirely worthy of representing the Nation's husband men at its Capital.

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FARMERS, READ THIS same work that they are doing the meeting with the same trials, perplexities A Representative for You and discouragements. They can in this way help themselves and each other by mutual suggestions and advice. want THE AMERICAN FARMER to become the great medium of communication among all those in the country who till and depend upon it for a livelihood.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER. 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

PRACTICAL FARMERS. Maj. B. F. Herrington, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.



THE SUBJECT of this sketch was born in Greene County, Pa., Nov. 18, 1843. His boyhood was passed on the farm. At the age of 15 he went into a store to learn the mercantile business, and when 19 years of age he had ust commenced business for himself. But the war cloud

now overspread the country. He promptly closed his store and enlisted as a private in Co. A, 18th Pa. Cav., at the organization of the regiment. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to Co. G, and subsequently he was made First Lieutenant of same company. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby, Macon, Ga.; Columbia, S. C., and was one of 600 Union officers confined in Charleston, S. C., of great gravity arising under the laws Porter was bombarding the city. After and joined his regiment at Winchester, Va., where a Captain's commission awaited him. He was mustered out with his company at the close of the war.

After spending two years in Baltimore whole attention to farming and stock raising, and probably no one has done and is doing. He is a member of the State Board of Agriculture and statisti-Department of Washington, D. C.



He has been twice commissioned Major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to duty as commissary of division on the staff of Maj. to the half and then to take him home. Gen. Gallagher. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, both in the to drive the mile, but the runner could subordinate and encampment, and was the first Commander of McCullough Post, 367, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics; has represented his County in State con-

Farmers' Clubs in England.

In order to compete with foreign importation of farm products, the farmers in the vicinity of Liverpool formed themselves into associations through which their produce is sold direct to the consumer, thus saving the profits of one or more middlemen. They began with Maben felt that he would bear the record, larger and stronger than himself. As or more middlemen. They began with fresh meat. A competent manager was engaged who had the cattle slaughtered more spirit and wanted to go. The runthe country can afford to take it. He is sure of getting a big return on his money in every number.

WRITE TO US.

We want every farmer and every farmer's wife, son, and daughter in the country to write to us. Let them write fully and frankly on any subject that may interest them, from the best methods of handling stock to darwing hosicry. Everything that is of interest in their daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives in the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives is of interest to hundreds of the daily lives in the daily live

STAMBOUL.

The Great Stallion Sold at Public Auction in New York.



'AMBOUL, the king of trotting stallions, was sold under Auctioneer Peter C. Kellogg's hammer, in New York City, Dec. 20, for \$41,-000. It was the

great event of the season, and among the trotting horses arrived from California. Stamboul was the star of the company, and his coming had been eagerly anticipated by Eastern horsemen. He was from the stables of the late Mr. Hobart, of San Mateo, whose famous stud was, kept at Whipple ranch.

leading the runner as he would a competing trotter. The breeze was quite fresh and striking the horse in the face it retarded his speed, as a matter of course, but Maben called on his reserve force and the game fellow responded. He was finishing at a whirlwind gait, with the rain coming down fast, making the track a bit slippery, but not enough so as to affect the horse unless it made him skip at the seven-eighths post, but he caught instantly and finished the mile squarely, covering the last quarter in 324 seconds, and the mile in 2:074."

Since Oct. 22 Stamboul has trotted six miles better than 2:11, and five of them were better than 2:10. In the 30 participants and spectators at the sale of the American Institute might be seen all lowered his record of 1890 from 2:11 to 2:07½, cutting his time three and a half of America's great turfmen. A few days second. Here is the record of Stamboul's previous to the sale nine carloads of miles by quarters:

1:38 1:35 1:35 1:36 1:36 1:36

Stamboul is a very handsome bay horse, the only white on him being his



In opening his speech the auctioneer hind pasterns. He stands 153 hands stated plainly that it was possible that high, and in style, movement, and finish the Trotting Board of Register might is almost perfection. He is a link in a allow only the 2:11 record, and de-nounced the injustice which would tern he is as conspicuous as he is for a refuse to recognize the mile in 2:07% trotter himself, but with the blood of made by Stamboul on a heavy track in such ancestry great things are expected that it would "draw" well with the bum of commerce and a source of profit to the element or prove of very great interest horiculturist. quote a description of that memorable Sultana, by Delmonico, held a record of to all classes of good people, yet we do race from an account given by an eye 2:24. His dam, Fleetwing, also the believe it should have a place, and that a

of his life had arrived. He was anxious to go, and Maben said to his friends that he never knew the horse to show more speed. With everything in his favor Maben believed the stallion could trot a mile in 2:05, but the rain had commenced falling and the sharp wind was a disadvantage in the finishing quarter.
Frank Covey expected to drive the runner, Shippee's thoroughbred, Piute John, but the judges asked him to act as timer, and J. H. Crow, the driver of Electrina, was selected to handle the running horse.

"Maben directed Crow to keep runner behind Stamboul until the halfmile post was reached, when he could come up and make a hot race home. Heretofore the runner has raced the stallion from start to finish, but Maben decided to let the horse take his own clip Crow understood the way Maben wanted not keep up the speed and the trotter beat him out in the race.

"Stamboul was held back in scoring, and was started after one brush to the eighth pole. He came up for the start with the wonderful speed for which he is noted, and Maben gave him his head, only holding him steady. The stallion went the first quarter in 31 seconds, the runner trailing along with his legs well stretched and laboring hard. The stallion kept on apparently at the same speed, and led the runner to the half in 311 seconds, making the half mile in

dim of Ruby, 2:193, is by Hamble-"Stamboul came out with his head up tonian-Patchen Maid, by George M. Patchen, second dam-by Abdallah. It he understood that the time for the race was generally supposed that Stamboul would bring at least \$75,000, as his late owner, Mr. Hobart, gave \$60,000 when he had a record of but 2:143. His purchaser, Mr. E. H. Harriman, is a wealthy New Yorker, well known among breeders, He will take Stamboul to his farm in Orange County, New Jersey.

Intelligence in Cattle.

A cow and steer-the latter two to three years old-were the only occupants of the barnyard, where the occurrence took place. A baiting of hay was put out to them, the cow taking possession. The steer wished to share it, but the cow, like some higher animals, was selfish, and was bent on taking the whole of it, and as often as he would manuver around from side to side to get a bite she would drive him off at the point of her horn. The steer was so persistent that at last the old cow's patience gave way, and making a determined and vicious charge on him, punished him severely, though he was her own offspring.

The steer felt badly hurt, not only in

body, but evidently in mind as well, and immediately started out of the yard and off down the lane toward the pasture, where were the rest of the stock, bellowing vengeance at every step in a lan-guage which was unmistable to the bystander and which the mother well understood, as she censed eating and lis-tened intently to the threatening of what was to come. When these died away in the distance she resumed her ration, but with evident apprehension.

In due time the steer was seen re-

PLOWING MATCHES.

A Plea for Making them Much More General.

BY GEO. T. PETTIT.



N THE County of Will and State of Illinois—that great State-there has been for some years a plowing match regularly held in September of each year. More recently a ladies' deproperly been added. These " meetings" grow in

interest, and the attendance runs up into the thousands. Of four agricultural papers received regularly from the same State by the writer, only one even so much as made mention in a brief item of the fact that the contest for 1892 had been duly held. Why this seeming indifference on the part of some of our agricultural sages to strictly agricultural meetings of importance? We believe they all devoted more or less space to recounting the record-splitting exploits of Nancy Hanks, while, if we remember correctly, one or two of them accorded the head-splitting encounter of bulky John and bully Jim more attention than was given the soil-splitting efforts of Levi Stark and others.

Good plowing lies at the very foundation of good farming. It should be, and by many is regarded as an art, a science, requiring much practice, close observation, and constant endeavor on the part of the plowman who expects to attain to the degree of "expert." Some are born plowmen. They seem to possess it, while others look upon it as a groveling, if he will only do his best and strive to usually insipid, although plow each acre better than the last.

element or prove of very great interest "diploma" should not be the only inducement for competition. It should have a liberal allowance, both as to honors and cold cash. Not only are the artizan and manufacturer encouraged to display before the eyes of an appreciative public the direct product of their skill and workmanship, but the farmers' wives and daughters are almost invariably on hand, as they should be, with a bewildering assortment of the useful and ornamental, the direct product of their own bright heads, loving hearts. and deft hands. We say give these and all useful features pertaining to farm and home still greater recognition, and at the same time encourage pap and the boys to take even more than their present interest in displaying, through the direct products of nature, the results of their labor and care, by giving them a chance to step out from behind nature and show their hand at practical field work. Not only would this tend toward better methods in the one operation of plowing, but the influence for good would be felt all along the line. When we see in the field at work, side by side, a score or more of plowmen and plowboys, each striving to plow as he never plowed before, we will see an agricultural exhibition in fact, as well as in name-one that is not merely a display of the results of skill in dealing with the forces of nature in the production of fine stock, grain, and vegetables without a word as to how such results have been reached; but we get right down to a practical scientific demonstration of "how to do it" in one of the most important farm operations, one which every farmer boy is called upon to perform, and will do better and with more interest the oftener

he attends such gatherings. Once get the boy's interest and enthusiasm aroused and it will grow on him. The spirit of improvement will possess him and be apparent in all his work on the farm. He will very soon realize that crooked corn rows, dilapidated fences, weedy fields, and poor crops do not correspond with fine plow-

lines was a kid, and he knows something This juice poured upon dressed fowls about boys. A wideawake boy is very when old makes them tender, and the

other boy or man do, be it some foolhardy caper or silly trick, or be it something good and useful. What, therefore, would be more inspiring and in- paw, and it does bear some resemblance structive, or more conducive to good farming, than an object lesson of the kind indicated? That it would, if properly conducted, be entertaining there is no question. Lack of interest on the part of the farmers themselves has been advanced as a reason for not giving more attention to these contests.

A lack of standing up for their rights would be a better way to put it. The management of our agricultural fairs has to a great extent passed out of the hands of practical, plowhandle farmers, and we think the lack of interest should be attributed to the present management rather than to the farmers. "Money cently a ladies' department has very We have attended a number of plowing matches as plowman or spectator, and must say that this bugaboo "lack of interest" was decidedly not in it. Indeed we have seldom seen a more thoroughly interested crowd of farmers than at some of these gatherings, as they surged first one way then the other along the headland to catch a glimpse along each newly turned furrow, note its merits and compare with others, the rule, "keep off the plowed ground," being frequently broken.

Farming is a progressive calling. Skilful farmers will be more sought after, and intensive, scientific field work will be more practical as the years go by. We find also that neighborhoods in which these contests have been regularly held for years have a wide reputation for

their neat, well-kept farms, farmers, and live stock, sleek, fat teams that are able and willing, under skilful direction, to do thorough, tasty field work, thus producing superior crops for intelligence, enterprise, and general prosperity.

The Papaya Tree.

The papaya tree is believed to be indigenous to the West Indies, but is plentian inherent taste for the work, and a fully found in Mexico. It has also been knack of doing it well. They delight in introduced into Florida and Bermuda Our cut is from a photograph of a tree dedious operation, unworthy of the best growing in Florida, and is a good speciefforts of intelligent, refined men and men of this curious plant. The tree boys. The latter view is wrong. To be bears a striking resemblance to a palm, an expert plowman is no small honor, growing to about 20 feet in hight, while and almost anyone may in this, as in the fruit, when ripe, looks something other things, develop a taste and talent like an immense orange. Its flavor is the product of some individual trees is very pala-

them in the leaves of the tree. The extracted juice of ripe fruit furnished a cosmetic. In Florida it is called a paw-

Rabbits were first introduced into Australia by a Melbourne squatter, who thought a pair of them would remind him of the old country. From this pair

the great Australian rabbit plague arous.
A single pair of rabbits can multiply in four years into 1,250,000. The cabb net of Sidney, in the year 1887, de stroved 25,300,000 of them, having spent 700,000 pounds in four years to mitigate the pest. Mr. Coghlan says that 100, 000,000 acres of land have been more of

less injured by rabbits.

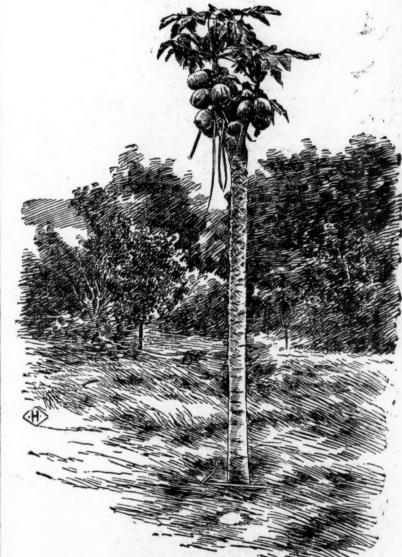
To check their onward march a fence of 290 miles, between the Macquarie and Darling Rivers, was made at a cost of 24,000 pounds; another of 346 miles from the Murray River, northward; another of 260 miles on the sothern line of Queensland; another of 340 miles from Albury to the Macquarie. But the

rabbits broke through. The number of rabbit skins exported averages yearly from New South Wales 15,000,000; from Victoria, 3,000,000, the cabinet of which Australian colony spends 15,000 pounds a year in killing rabbits. South Australia also exports 1,000 bales of skins annually, and New Zealand, on the average, 6,000,000 skins

every year.

The rabbit we hear of as a serious pest in Australia is quite different from the animal we see on sale here during the season. The Australian rabbit is a persevering burrower, and it breeds with a rapidity which it is difficult to comprehend. The rabbit in this country is, in reality, a member of the hare family, and this does not apply to the jack-rabbit exclusively. That speedy animal is obviously a hare, both in regard to size and habits, and the small rabbit which is trapped, killed, and eaten, is also of the hare species. It does not burrow like the native of Europe and the unwelcome emigrant to Australia; it is much more speedy and scarey, and its flesh is darker in color and scarcely so tender. There are really no rabbits, pure and simple, running wild in America, and, to judge from the aints from the Australia it is decidedly fortunate that there are not.

A billion and a half of cedar shingles were shipped east from Washington this



This tree possesses a peculiar property in which it is believed to be unique. The sap contains fibrine, which is a constituent of animal blood. So far as known, this is the only member of the It is not long since the writer of these | vegetable world to contain this substance. apt to remember and try to do himself same result is produced upon tough beef by a similar process, or by wrapping same result is produced upon tough beef

THERE are in Oregon 63 nurseries, covering 1,576 acres, and containing 9,000,000 young trees, and orchardists have upwards of 100,000 acres of growing trees. One-half this acreage is in prunes, in the production of which Oregon is unsurpassed as to size and quality of the fruit, one-fourth in apples, one-tenth in pears, and the remainder in

NEW ENGLAND TOBACCO.

The Connecticut Valley as a Tobacco Producing Section.

> BY WALTER MAXWELL.



HE TOBACCO approach to the

cut and Massachusetts, and even into the southern part of Vermont. The breadth

ley comprehends some 20,000 acres which are under annual cultivation for tobacco raising. In round numbers, 15,000 acres are in the State of Connecticut, and the remaining 5,000 acres are distributed in chosen tracts along are distributed are distributed in chosen tracts along are distributed are distribu each side of the river through Massachusetts. Consequently Connecticut produces three parts in four of the whole of the tobacco grown in the valley.

Hartford may be considered as the

Capital or center of the tobacco fields in Connecticut, and, in the northerly direction, the scale of operations is maintained up to the Massachusetts line. In the latter State, the more congested and enterprising district of the industry lies between Springfield and Greenfield, with Hatfield, near Northampton, as an accepted center. All these portions of the great river valley which we have named are amongst the richest and best adapted lands in the country for the production

The history of tobacco culture in the Connecticut Valley, extending from 1860 up to the present date, is not without interest and some kind of instruction to those concerned in the industry. The period of the civil war was the time of a great expansion of tobacco growing in this and other tobacco regions of the United States. From 1861 the price of tobacco rose from six and eight cents per pound up to 20, 30, and even 40 cents, and, naturally, with the rise in values followed a great increase in the breadth of tobacco planted. The improvement in prices and the extent of the acreage planted were maintained up to 1871. From that year a gradual weakening of the industry set in, and falling prices led to a reduction of the land under cultivation to an extent which placed matters somewhat where they were previous to the

With the promise and final enactment of the McKinley Tariff Bill a new departure occurred. Men were of opinion that such alterations as were contemplated by the coming "bill" would produce changes of high advantage to the home growers of tobacco. In view of those changes greater breadths were planted in tobacco, and the production of the Connecticut Valley was increased by some millions of leading men in the industry matured with even a fuller success than had been expected by the most sanguine.

The tobacco crop of 1891 came in with a scale of values altogether beyond what had been experienced since 1871. Ten cents per pound was being paid for good grades up to 1891. In the latter year general prices gradually, or it should be said almost instantly, rose to 15, 20, and 25 cents per pound; and there were very numerous examples where the values obtained were 30, and even 40 cents. With the new standard of prices a renewed impetus was given. The acreage cultivated in tobacco increased still farther, and with the increase in prices obtained in 1891 the crop, increased in that the joint occurrence of a large crop great but an immediate improvement in the actual conditions and prospect of the industry.

The improved conditions obtaining in 1891 were maintained well into the current year. In conversation, however, with a man of some authority two days ago it was said, "just now we don't know where the tobacco trade is or where it is going." As a consequence of the result of the Presidential election a tone of suspension has set in, affecting the tobacco as well as other industries. The immediate effects are stagnation and a downward tendency of prices. However, there are no conclusive grounds for believing that the present slackness and weakening of values are more than momentary conditions, and that the lost ground will not be recovered. It is, however, beyond all appearance of doubt that the tobacco industry during the past and the current years has felt a stimulus and an expansion such as had not been experienced since the war period. The acreage has been very greatly increased, and not only have the positions of men engaged in the culture been strengthened and made secure, but there are notable examples communicated to us of actual mall or agricultural fortunes being

The tobacco lands of the Connecticut Valley are no longer anything like virgin soils. They have been variously cropped, and tobacco has been grown comparatively so frequently that a system of supplementary or artificial fertilization is ruption. No great storms of hail fell upon the leaf as it approached maturity, equired to keep up the standard of the soil is new and abundant in the chief well-developed, broad leaf and free from constituents required by the tobacco "holes" and "rags." A beautiful, plant, a vast advantage obtains. The disadvantage pertaining to the old to-bacco fields, however, is more or less to prime condition, thus passing to the compensated by the higher grade of "curing" with every prospect of ad-lalaughter.

tobacco which the older grounds produce vantage. It appears that nothing more We have before us at this moment examples of crops grown in Connecticut and Nebraska. The Nebraska crop was produced without any fertilizer, and weighed more per acre than given crops grown in more per acre than given crops grown in Connecticut. The latter crops, however, yield a very considerable greater net in the town of Northhampton brought value per acre on account of the finer

mean yield per acre was 1,500 pounds of land devoted to the culture of tobacco in Vermont does not, however,
exceed 10 to 20 acres, and may be left
out of consideration.

The industry of the Connecticut Valley comprehends some 20,000 acres
(Thick are under annual cultivation for not be sustained. Many growers who had obtained mortgages upon their small farms in order to enable them to pur-chase new lands were caught by the fall-

when the production is at a greater cost. is required than that prices should re

roduct obtained.

Examples have been furnished to us grow. It is hazardous. You know, one HE TOBACCO by practical growers in the Connecticut may get the ground into good order and region of the Con-Valley, where the cost of fertilizers per have it full of manure, and that may go necticut Valley embraces portions of the river bottoms extending from the cost of fertilizers, and including manual and other labor, rent, and all and they are planted out, then the cost of several and the river bottoms and the cost of fertilizers, and including may be raised. And if we get our plants, and they are planted out, then the cut approach to the Sound through the States of Connectits, and even into the mant. The breadth until they are terribly damaged. Or if the hail passes us by, why, I've seen an early frost just double up the leaves until the crop had no further value than to plow under as fertilier for the next year. But do you know there are years when it is no more trouble to raise a big crop of tobacco than a crop of corn. It is hazardous, and may be a great hit or a great miss. But there is big money in it when all goes well, and prices run as they do now."

The following table indicates the posi-tion of the Connecticut Valley amongst the tobacco-growing States of the Union chase new lands were caught by the fall-ing prices. They could not even hold their own; they were left worse than before the war.

TURNER'S FALLOW MASSAC of erail appropriate the lattice was mann So in the courter awahasa den sa SPRINGFIELD. ince a son well bar. under the miless SUFFIELD Sisters, I have is furnished that. www.doidw wo EAST WINDSORS lajanais moder WINDSOF remail and han amer would be instructed proved that my idea TYLERVILLE CHESTER LONG ISLAND

production has been said to be \$150 per | character of th acre. Also that a crop of 1,500 pounds per acre at 10 cents per pound merely pays the cost of production. If that, however, is the cost of the crop, then every cent per pound above 10 cents represents a clear profit. And, during previous and the current years, when the mean of general prices has acres, was of fine weight and value; so been about 20 cents per pound, a profit of \$150 per acre has been realized. and higher prices wrought not only a There are single instances moreover, where even as high a profit as \$300 per acre has been realized.

The two chief kinds of tobacco grown in the Connecticut Valley are the Connecticut Havana" and the "Seed Leaf" or "Broad Leaf" as it is called. The former variety is grown to provide the main substance of cigars, called fillers" and also "binders." The broad leaf variety is used for the pur-pose of making the "wrappers" or

outside covering of cigars.

The "Broad Leaf" grown in the Connecticut Valley is the best of its kind produced in this country, and is only inferior to the Sumatra tobacco. grown for the same purpose. The Su-matra leaf is extremely thin and fine, resembling more a delicate skin or membrane than a vegetable substance, and is purchased for wrapping cigars at a cost of \$1 per pound. A very large pro-portion of homemade cigars, however, are made with the Connecticut broad leaf wrappers, and the results are such as to make a warm competition with the products of Sumatra.

The crop of the current year grown the Connecticut Valley was good, well gotten, and well cured. The early cultural season was favorable, and the preparation of the ground was acsupply of plants was abundant, and the planting was done well, and in few instances required to be re-done. The growth was gradual and without inter-In the Western States, where the so that its condition was excellent-a

In given examples the total cost of | table suggests, because of the particular

character or me bronnersessings	
9 x 6 m 9 W 12 /	
Connecticut Valley	20,000,000
New York	6,500,000
New York Indiana	9,000,000
Wisconsin	10,500,000
Missouri	12,000,000
Maryland	28,000,000
North Carolina	27,000,000
Tennessee	29,500,000
Pennsylvania	85,000,000
Pennsylvania	37,000,000
Virginia	2.80.000,000
Other States about	171,000,000
Other States about	19,000,000

congly, set it is e. Russian Tax on the House Rent

A tax on house rent has been substituted for the proposed income tax in Russia, and it is intended that the amount shall vary in accordance not only with he size and importance of the town, but with the position of the house of each taxpayer with regard to a central point. The necessity of raising money is obvious from the published returns of the ex-penditure during the last 25 years of the Food-Supply Guaranty Fund, which has replaced the former silinge grain-reserve magazines for that period with disastrous results. From 1867 to 1890, inclusive, \$32,250,000 was expended in relief; in 1891 alone the amount was over \$86,250,000; in 1892, from January to October, the expenditure was \$51,250, 000. Thus the relief for last year and 10 months of the present year cost more than four times the total expenditure in the previous 24 years. The guaranty fund is unable alone to meet the demand upon it. It has received nearly \$135,000,000 from the imperial chest, which has now to be repaid. As the hamlets and villages are not to be subject to the house-rent tax, the Government apparently contemplates recover-ing a great part of the debt of the agri-cultural classes from the trading and in-dustrial elements of the population.

Wanton slaughter of game continue in various parts of the State of Wyom-Whole herds of elle and other game are being slaughtered, and even a number of the few remaining buffalo, supposed to be under the protection of the Government, have been shot by the CELERY-COW PEAS. NI

-The Cow Pea as a "Fertilizer.

(Copyrighted by the author.)



semi - aquatic, one of the prerequisites to success in its moist but not wet this the case in where we have occasional drouths during Summer and Fall of six

weeks or two months' duration. If the culturist's facilities admit of irrigation, so much the better. The plant bed and patch into which the young plants are to be transplanted must not only be in a moderately damp place, but there should be free and easy access to water, which should be used liberally, but not to excess, in time of drouth. At the same time we would caution our readers against using water to excess in very hot weather, as it tends to cause both rust and rot. After having had considerable experience in this line, we would say to those having no moist land don't try to raise celery anywhere south of latitude 32°. My own patch is on dry land; with a spring branch running through it, the water not more than 18 inches below the level of the ground. I have repeatedly tried to raise this delicious vegetable in this latitude, 33°, on high dry upland, depending on the heavens as a source of water supply, and the well as an adjunct in very dry, hot weather; but in every instance have

made a complete failure.

I will in this article try to make the matter so plain that even the novice, if he will comply with these directions, cannot fail. The celery patch should not only be put on moist land, but it should likewise be put upon clean land, i. e., land that has been prepared especially for this crop by cultivation the previous season in clean hoed crops. The reason for this is that the seed is very slow in germinating, while throughout the South the growth of weeds and grass is very rank and luxuriant; they would (if let alone too long) completely smother out such a slow growing, tiny, puny, slender, and tender plant as celery. The next item of importance is liberal fertilization, It is almost an impossibility to make the ground too rich for celery; but in every instance, and under any and all circumstances, the manure (or, better stiff, compost) must be well rotted, and as clear of weed seed as possible. It is but little use choosing clean land if weed seed has to be hauled onto it by the wagon load in the shape of ma-nure. The next item is thorough prepa-ration of the soil. The seed bed must be fined by the use of fork, spade, or plow (according to size of seed bed), followed with the free use of rake or harbe made. The seed should be sown in early Spring, say, for this latitude, 33°, Feb. 15 to March 1. Lay off drills 12 to 18 inches apart, about one-quarter inch deep; sow the seed in these shallow drills at the rate of a half ounce of seed to every 100 feet of row, cover lightly, and firm the ground by rolling or trampling with the feet. Never neglect this precaution, as without it the soil might dry out, and the seed in place of germinating would rot. Keep the ground moist by frequent watering until the seed has germinated.

Thin early and keep clear of grass and weeds, the object being to grow large, stocky plants, and to make strong roots. Mowing the tops off occasionally, say once each month, tends to increase their stockiness; thinning out (tilf the plants stand six or eight inches apart in the drill) or transplanting (which is the plan pursued by myself) to same dis-tance each tend to make the plants stockier, stronger, and finer every way. This is one very important point in celery culture, as no good, robust stalks can obtained from weakly, puny, spindling plants. The plants must be trans-planted into permanent beds, putting them in rows six feet apart, and plants 10 inches apart in row. Our plan is similar to that pursued in the North, with this exception, that transplanting must not be done till September of October. If the permanent patch is not already sufficiently rich, it can be made so by furrowing out deep every six foot with shovel plow, and placing in these furrows three or four inches of wellrotted masure, then throwing back the furrows until ready to plant. When planting time is at hand, which will be after a good rain has fallen, these furrows are leveled down and the celery planted immediately over the manure. Transplanting should, if possible, be done when the ground is moist from recent rain, but when forced to set out in dry weather, water the row freely (to saturation) before pulling up the plants; this causes the directo adhere to the roots. preventing excessive wilting. Transplant with a dibber, placing plants in the holes made by it pour in water, then rake up dirt around the stem of the plant, and firm thoroughly. Water freely with strong soapsuds or liquid manure every week during dry weather. To make the liquid manure fill a barrel one-third full with strong stable (or other) manure, then fill with water; renewing the manure from time to time as necessary. Plow and hoe like any other crop till cool weather, then begin to hill up to

be done in warm weather, or rust will be the inevitable result. In hilling, the Growing Gelery in the South dirt is then pulled up around the plant as high as can be done without its get-ting into the bud. As the plant stretches up it is hilled up still more and more, as the growth requires when the soil is dry, taking especial care never to handle when wet. By Nov. 1, and thereafter (for this latitude, 33°), the earth should be kept well up to the tops of the plants, due care being taken not to cover the ELERY might al- hearts too much. Stems not kept carthed most be termed a up are likely to be injured by frost if severe. As to best varieties for the South, my own experience inclines me to decide in favor of the Dwarf, Half culture being a Dwarf, and Self-Blanching varieties the tall kinds not having done well with soil. Especially is me, besides being more subject to rust. For want of space must reserve its Winter the Sunny South, care, etc., for a future article. ON THE VALUE OF THE COW PEA AS

A SOIL RENOVATOR.

All agree that peas are an excellent crop for the purpose of maintaining soil fertility, and even of renovating or building up anew exhausted or worn-out lands; but, although as stated above all are agreed on this point, I do not think that all are posted as to the actual cash value of this all-important legume as a soil renovator. Throughout the South the cow pea as a fertilizer for old and thin land, is decidedly superior to any and every other plant that will grow and thrive in that section (no exceptions being made in favor of clover). For the Middle States it is (at least) the equal of clover. In the northern tier of States clover is best, for the simple reason that the cow pea is out of its latitude, while the clover is at home. As a fertilizer for wheat, the superior of the cow pea has never yet been dis covered, a rotation of peas to wheat and wheat to peas again being sufficient to bring about (without the aid of any other fertilizer) an annual increase of three bushels of wheat per acre for a series of years until maximum crops have been obtained; this in addition to gathering two crops each year off the same land. "Past experience has demonstrated that the pea vine is the ferti-lizer par excellence for the cane fields of Louisiana. The benefits derived from their use are manifold. Their rapid and luxuriant growth prevents that of noxious weeds and grasses, as the vines and leaves completely shade the ground and smother them out. The large amount of carbonic acid and nitrogen absorbed by them proves of immense utility to the cane crops that follow in rotation. In their decay, after being plowed under available plant food is ready-prepared for dissemination through the soil for the use of the rootlets of the canes when developed. The decaying vegetable matter not only retains moisture during periods of prolonged drouth, but aids materially in rendering the soil porous, particularly where it is of an argillaceous character. Nothing yet has been found to compare with them as a recuperative agent for exhausted soils." In Florida, as well as in New Jersey, a large portion of the soil is sandy, very sandy; in short, a bed of sand. These soils are not only deficient in fertility, but they are likewise too entirely change the character and texture of the soil. This may be gradually brought about by green manuring and applying all fertilizers in a coarse state: in short, to fill (as speedily as possible the soil with humus, decayed vegetable matter or mold. The cow pea is the speediest as well as most economical answer to the problem. The commercial values of the vines, roots, and stubble, or rather, of the valuable fertilizing ingredients contained therein, assuming the phosphoric acid to be worth seven and a half cents, the potash five cents, and the nitrogen 19½ cents per pound, are computed to be, vines, \$29.90; roots and stubble, \$2.67; total, \$32.57 per acre. - G. H. TURNER, Lafayette County,

The Sense of Smell in Dogs.

The sense of smell is by no means so developed in man as in dogs, cats, and other animals, but it is often abnormally keen in individuals deprived of other senses: blind, deaf mutes, for example can recognize their friends and form an prinion about strangers solely by means of this sense. Possibly, however, animals are only sensitive to certain smells. while unconscious of others that affect If this be the case, they would naturally be able to follow up one particular scent more easily than a man this scent to which they are sensitive being to them less confused with

Dogs are able to track their masters through crowded streets, where recognition by sight is quite impossible, and can find a hidden biscuit even when its faint smell is still further disguised by eau de cologne. In some experiments Mr. Romanes lately made with a dog he found that it could easily track him when he was far out of sight, though no fewer than 11 people had followed him, stepping exactly in his footprints, in order to confuse the scent.

The dog seemed to track him chiefly by the smell of his boots, for when with out them, or with new boots on, it failed but followed, though slowly and hesitatingly, when his master was without either boots or stockings. Dogs and cats certainly get more information by means of this sense than a man can; they often get greatly excited over certain smells. and remember them for very long periods.—Chambers's Journal.

An average of 9,600,000 kids are slaughtered every year to furnish a single manufacturing town in France with skins. blanch. The billing must not be done These will make 1,200,000 dozens of to green food, my reader, it is one secret in 50,000 angle worms to every acre when the ground is wet, neither must it | gloves.



POULTRY CHAT.

Something About the Various Breeds and their Laying Qualities.

There are fewer breeding strictly high-class White Cochins than any of the different varieties of the Cochin family. It is a noble fowl and very handsome, being considered a very excellent fowl for farm use. True, all Cochins are slow in their movements and a lazy looking fowl; yet as regards laziness we have never found them so. In Winter they will lay when housed comfortably, their eggs being large and round, or nearly so, and usually of excellent flavor. They dress yellow, and in condition equal the turkey in flavor and size. Good Cochins come high; few are purchased at less than \$5 a head; many command from \$15 to \$40 a trio, and some high-bred birds double these prices. White Cochins, when pure, seem to partake more largely of the true Cochin characteristics which is so attractive to an ardent admirer of this noble breed.

LANGSHANS. There are few better breeds than this variety, and as Winter layers few large breeds can compete with them. The Langshan is a medium-sized fowl; hens that he didn't blaze. Then, to the disusually average from seven to eight pounds, and cocks nine to 10 pounds each. They have a clearer white, thin skin; their flesh is not at all inferior to that of a young turkey. Their plumage is not surpassed by anything in feathers. They are excellent foragers, yet bear confinement quite easily for large fowls. They attain the broiler age with the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, but are not as readily marketed as vellow-leg fowls. All things considered, the Langshan undoubtedly stands without a peer as a general-purpose fowl, and to substantiate this fact is to give them an honest trial.

The Black Spanish fowl is one that deserves attention. Few older and better farm fowls exist to-day. They lay nearly all the time, and are as hearty as of hens. It is built on a stone foundathe Brahma or Langshan. The fact is, tion, and all floors are raised from the too little attention has been accorded ground, avoiding the dampness that is the Black Spanish fowl, and to any farmer we can speak of no better fowls for the farm. Their plumage is black, earlobes white, with the brightest red when healthy. May more of them in their purity be seen on the farm.

Partridge Cochins are pretty fowls.

Prevention Better than Cure.

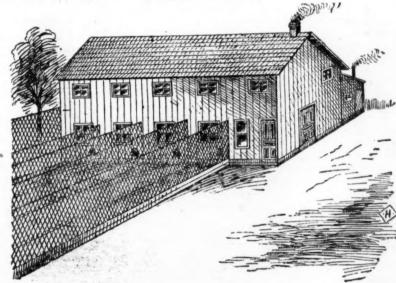
EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Ere this we poultry raisers should have our poultry houses prepared for cold weather. All cracks should be closed. To them I give the eredit of causing fowls to be troubled with roup in Winter, and also of giving them that sort of a cold which causes their eyes to become swollen and o matterate. Or, as the small boy put it, to have "chillblains in their eyes.

Fowls are in danger of roup in the Fall, if the weather is cold and rainy, but there is no need of it in Winter if they are properly cared for. For the roup, I give kerosene. I give it in their lrinking water, and do not measure the lose, either; for you will not find an old biddy or a foppish young cock very soon what will take this drink for its delicious taste. To feel sure they will take a sufficient

dose, I do not water them the day I give them this until I think they are very thirsty, and I do not give it but every other day, for when given daily they become acquainted with the odor and will "smell the rat." Two years ago I had a valuable cock that was so afflicted with the roup that he could be heard for quite a distance when sneezing. I gave him the old reliable, dear kerosene two and three times a day. I wonder now gust of my family, I sewed a flannel rag which had been soaked, or dipped, I should say, in the oil around his neck and then bathed his feet. But I am glad to say he recovered. Another very good and satisfactory way to give kerosene is to break their corn in it; either shelled or on the cob. And for the swollen head, I bathe it with a strong solution of vinegar and salt, but when the eyes become matter ted and closed, I use nothing but clear, warm water, applied to the eye with a soft cloth.—E. M. RICHARDS, Elmo, Wis.

A Convenient Poultry House.

Our illustration shows a very practical structure suitable for a farmer's flock usual about an earthen floor. A hall four feet wide extends nearly the entire length of the ground floor, and on either side are the breeding pens. The fowls combs; they are pictures in feathers are fed and watered, the eggs are gathered, and all dropping boards are cleaned from the hall without entering the pens. Sliding doors, communicating with the They are slow, but often lay quite well outside runs, are opened and closed in Winter under proper care. The hens with a cord from the hall, and the winoutside runs, are opened and closed loose in texture, with in many instances are very handsome; the penciling of dows are operated in the same manner. an entire absence of humus. The remedy their plumage is as accurate as if touched In the east end of the building is the egg by the brush of the best artist. Indeed, and packing room, entered from the when roaming over the fields they pre- hall. Nearly every inch of wall space sent a picture worthy of any farmer's in this large room is covered with racks attention-a feast for his eyes. They for cooling eggs and cupboards in which are excellent as broilers, and fatten rapidly when penned for this purpose. to store them. The room is heated in Winter by a large coal stove, which by



A CONVENIENT POULTRY HOUSE.

Keeping more than one or two varieties of poultry seems to me a very unwise plan for any farmer or breeder to pursue. If you keep six, eight, or a dozen kinds you give attention to all, but not enough to one. One variety mastered means many years of close study and careful breeding. A reputa-tion has then been established; it is the reward gained for sticking to one or two varieties. Experienced breeders will tell you this is the best way to breed

Grass Runs for Poultry.

little indulgence can be accorded the hens and growing pullets. If the weather is unfavorable, it is wise to feed them such substitutes as will meet their necessities in onion tops. Cut clover tops and cabbage leaves, as well as other greens that can be grown easily in a nothouse, will meet their needs admirably, until the new grass comes up in Spring time. Winter weather is very trying on hens. Without green food little can be expected of the flock in laying eggs, beieving that it is an essential food, and without it means a scarcity in "hen fruit." This in Winter means a great deal to the farmer who eagerly looks for profits from his flock to aid him in getting many articles in Spring time before the crops begin to yield a revenue. Look successful poultry raising.

opening the door leading into the hall slightly warms the entire lower floor. Back of the egg and packing room is the cook room. It contains a cook stove, bone mill, and other appliances used in cooking and preparing food for the fowls and chicks. From this room stairs lead to the second floor, where you enter a hall running as on the first floor. On the north side of the hall are four breeding pens, with tight board troughs leading down to the yards below, thus giving each pen of fowls in the second story a good ground run. On the south side of the hall are four breeding pens, with In Winter in our Northern States but | tight board troughs leading down to the yards below. On the south side of the hall the floor is divided into an incubator room and three large brooding rooms for young chicks. At the east end of this floor is a large storeroom, and over the cook room are situated the grain and supply bins. A spout from each bin leads down to the room below, through which the grain, etc., may be drawn. This building will cost about \$500. In addition to the small runs shown in illustration each breed should have a large grass range, insuring fertile eggs,-J. CAUGHEY, Pittsburg, Pa.

A leading authority of the United States Agricultural Department a Washington is responsible for the as sertion that there should be at les fertile farm land.



THE FIVE GRAY NUNS.

Five Solemn Oaths Taken and How They Turned Out.



AZILY seated were we five women in a boat. It was Whitsuntide; the sun smiled upon us, the river was smooth and shining, the meadows were rich with clover and daisies,

and we were having a glorious time. Idlers and loungers called us girls, but we were all workers in the world, and all except Dot-the youngest of us-earned our own living ; therefore we called ourselves women. We started from Reading one Friday evening after school-for some of us were teachers-we met our three London friends at the boathouse by Caversham Lock, we piled in our hampers and bags, and started. There were five of us. Edith Stacy-our bonny, capable, gray-eyed, peach-cheeked Edie—was, on working days, a grave, superior official in the Savings Bank Department of the big London office, where her calculating feats were enough to turn any ordinary woman's brain. Edie, in her white blouse and blue cap, looked as sweet and charming as though figures did not exist. Pompilia Paget, B. A., was a highschool mistress. She was superior and dignified enough when she sat among her girls, teaching mathematics and reading intermediate Greek with her London university students; but Pom glance in her eye and a dimple in her left cheek, and a head so full of mischief that one wondered sometimes how she found room for all the Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Then there was Lilour true-hearted, comical Lil-with her caricatures, sketches, mimicry, and artistic instincts, for Miss Lilian Leaver was an artist when she was in London, though on the river she was just our merry-tongued, light-hearted, laughing

Deborah Diggs was a board-school mistress; she was an enthusiast and a dreamer of dreams was dear old Deb, with her cranks and her crochets, her said Pom. socialism, her politics, her ardent enthusiasm for the woman's suffrage, and | hood," said Lil. "Let us disclose to her educational theories. She was a them all the wherefore of the Gray successful mistress, she gloried in her Nunnery." school and her work, and she went on working and visioning her visions of an ideal future, and worshiping her heroes. And lastly came Dot Darling, whose real name was Dorothy. She was our youngest, a slim maid of 20, with a rosy mouth and demure blue eyes. Dot was a household fairy when she was at home, and she hoped one day to become a

This was the party. Deb and Pom were sculling, and Edie was steering. The boat had no name, only a number, and as we had to live in it three or four days Deb suggested it should be named.

"Let us call it the 'Red Radical.'" she

Pom laughed softly and hissed gently; but Pom was a Tory, and did not understand the big dreams which glowed in Deb's bosom. "Let it be the 'Doge's Bride,'" mnr-

mured Edie, who had just returned from a holiday in Venice.

"We will call it the 'Nunnery," declared Lil, with a mischievous glance at Edie, who blushed vividly.
"The 'Gray Nunnery,"

Pom, with an emphasis on the "Gray," and a roguish glance at Deb, who pulled harder and said nothing, but a deeper

look came into her gray eyes.
"Yes, yes, the 'Gray Nunnery,'" de "But please explain," imurmured Dot, with wondering blue eyes, for they were

all laughing; "why, Gray Nunnery'?' "And we are Gray Nuns," went on Pom, never heeding Dot.

"Gray Nuns!" repeated Deb, pulling harder.

"Why?" asked Dot.

"We will explain this evening," said Lil, who sat in the bow, and she took out her sketching block and began to draw a fancy sketch of the five Gray

It was nearly 9 o'clock when the five Gray Nuns passed through Goring Lock and delivered up their boat to the friendly boatman. "How sweet!" said Deb, sniffing, as

they trod the Goring roads to their cottage. "Honeysuckle; look!"
"Yes," said Edie. "What a trent to

be out of London!" "What a charming cottage," declared here, and perhaps four; delightful!"

students have hung upon his words." And Deb paused.

"What has he done," demanded Lil,

"He has worked," went on Deb.

He writes books and tracts and pamy h-

lets; he lives a self-denying, unselfish

life; he works among workingmen, he

travels third-class, he lives in small

rooms, on the simplest fare, he has

beautiful ideals, and one day he will

eyes were dim with tears.
"Oh, Deb," she said, "I wish I knew

And Deb vowed a vow of celibacy

for life, unless Gabriel Greystone should

"Do you think he will, Deb?" mur-

"My dear, he knows hundreds who

mured Dot, with wide, solemn, blue

me he is a god. To him I am a unit

in a multitude; he would hardly re-

member or recognize me; but one must

reverence the highest when one finds it."

"Go on, Edie," she commanded.

Edie rose, and her peach cheeks

flushed rosy as she began. "Mr. Nun-ning was with us in Venice. Our

Easter, and Mr. Nunning was our leader.

He isn't tall, not any taller than Deb, I

should think; he has a beautiful, deli-

cate face, clean shaven, and he has blue

eyes and black hair. His hair is brushed

off from his face like Pom's, but it

stands up like a corona or a halo. It

is longer than other men's hair, and it

suits him. His name is, I think, Tim-

was very attentive to her in Venice."

said Edie.

the vow.

"He was attentive to everybody,"

Pom arose with her pale, pure face

Scheme," she said. "I am a student.

Among the lecturers is a young man"____

"Of the name of Guppy," put in Lil.

"His name is Ernest Michael Bailey.

he has a tender, compassionate heart

"What has he done?" queried Deb.

"So is many an ordinary mortal," de-

"Let him pass," pleaded Edie. "He

must be good. His eyes are kind and his voice is beautiful."

So Pom took the oath and vowed

yow of spinsterhood forever unless she

Then Lil arose smiling and dimpling.

"Sisters," she began, "my young man is named Charlie—Charlie Elton. It is

a commonplace name enough, I know,

and Charlie isn't a bit like an angel

hush thousands with his eloquence nor

reform the world. He is only a land-

scape painter, and he isn't famous. Poor

in the Academy five years ago, but ever

since then luck has been dead against

him. The wretches refuse everything.

Charlie is too poor to marry, and while

he is so I will assume the garb of a Gray

Nun, if you like. But Charlie is th

break my vows directly he asks me-and

"What is he like?" asked Dot breath-

"Ch, he is 'an every-day young man."

said Lil, "but I guess he will wear just as well as your Greek gods and angels,

and suit me better. He has brown hair eropped close, a sunburned face in the

Summer time-you see, he punts and

paints and lounges. His eyes are blue,

and he has a little mustache; he has

"What has he done?" asked Deb.

"What will he do?" asked Pom.

The sisters looked at each other.

"Nothing," replied Lil; "but he is

"Paint pictures and get heaps of

And Lil nodded and dimpled.

he will some day."

going to some day."

became Mrs. Ernest Michael Bailey.

and a noble soul.'

clared Deb."

framed in its dark hair.

Pom asked: "Do the Gray Nuns

help to make earth a fairer spot."

ranked with the noblest of earth?"

besides talk ?"

take the vow."

ask her to marry him.

Then Deb sat down.

"Why are we Gray Nuns?" de manded Dot, as they sat in the lowrafted cottage room, where Edic was cutting lemons for lemon squash. Pom was mixing a salad, and Lil was cutting bread and butter for the evening meal.

Nobody answered, and Dot went on

complainingly:

"There is a joke in it, I'm sure."

"Dot," said Deb, suddenly, "shall you ever marry?"

"I don't know," said Dot, seriously. "But you ought to know," declared Deb, as she arose. "Sisters," she began, "Sisters of the Order of the Gray Nuns,

let us take a solemn vow." Edie, Pom, and Lil stayed their oper-

ations, and Deb went on: "My dears, men are not worth much, not men of the vulgar herd; we can do infinitely better without them. We will take a vow of celibacy here on the spot, are finer, fairer, and richer than I. To but," and her voice grew thrilling, "we have our ideals-'

Lil interrupted: "Which means, we each worship one man in our hearts, and we have a 'Yes' ready for one 'bright, particular star.'
I know Edie has, and I'm not ashamed to own to it so far as I am concerned,' and Lil's face shone, while Edie blushed rosy red.

Pom went on gravely: "I know Deb reverences one man with her whole soul, and I also worship at the shrine of one whom I consider a saint of earth."

Deb's fine face glowed and her eyes grew soft. "The man whom I reverence

worthy of all honor," she said; "he is one of the noble souls of earth." "And you, Dot?" asked Edie.

"I don't think I know any noble souls," mused Dot; "I wish I did. There is our vicar, but he is fat and lazy; besides, he is married; and there in the boat was another being. She was is the curate, but his face is pimply and as pale and as pure as Browning's Pom- he chants out of tune," and Dot shook pilia, and we all knew that Pom had a her head sadly. "He could never he is just the best man in the world. heart of gold; but Pom had a roguish make me look like Deb when I thought And Edie sat down, rosy and radiant. of him," she added.

"Isn't there anybody else?" queried

Dot sighed. " No one," she said.

"She is a novice," said Deb. "She must be initiated," declared

When the evening meal was over Lil arose.

"Gray Nuns," she began, "I propos that we each in turn describe our ideal man and say why we worship him."

"I second that," declared Deb. "And I propose that Deb begins,

"We have no secrets from the sister-



THE GRAY NUNNERY. "They know," said Edie.

"All but Dot," declared Deb "And she is a novice," decided Pom. "She must be initiated," said Deb. Begin, Edie."

"When I was in Venice, my dear, said Edie, "there was with our party the kindest and truest specimen of manhood that I have ever met; his name was Nunning. It was a compliment to my admiration for him that made Lil suggest to call the boat the 'Nunnery.'"

"The finest and noblest soul in the whole world is a Socialist named Greystone," went on Deb. "Because Pom knew that I held him above all men of earth, she suggested the boat should be the 'Gray Nunnery' in his honor."

"So we are Gray Nuns," said little Dot, with wondering, serious, blue eyes. 'I wish I worshiped somebody, Deb.' "You will some day, Dot," said

Edie. Deb, we wait to hear all about your noblest soul of earth,' where and how you met him, and the sisters will judge if he be worthy to be worshiped."

Deb arose. "Gray Nuns," she began,
"I am a Socialist. I belong to a sowhite teeth and strong brown hands. I ciety of Socialists who call themselves 'Pioneers.'" Deb's eyes shone. "They don't think I can tell you any more about Charlie." are the very salt of the earth, these Pioneers; they are scholars, students, thinkers, and workers; I am but a humble disciple, but I do a little. The Lil, when they reached the low, thatched, leader of the Pioneers is Gabriel Greyvine-clad cottage. "Three whole days stone. He is an Oxford man, a Fellow of his college, a lecturer on political

economy. He is tall; he has a white, economy. He is tall; he has a white, pure face, and beautiful brown eyes full of sympathy and compassion. He speaks fluently in beautiful language; he convinces everybody. I saw him stand on a platform in a crowded meeting and speak; a shaft of sunlight fell across his face, and he looked like an angel. He has a rare and wonderful smile which ill. dreams?" asked Pom

"Not at all," answered Lil; "at least, I never heard him say so." "You must prove that he is worthy,"

said Edie gravely.

"Worthy? I should think he is! He is the dearest and best fellow in the world; he dances dryingly, he plays the banjo like a nigger, and he is as true as has a rare and wonderful smile which illuminates his whole countenance; when he flashes it at you, you feel somehow glorified. I have heard him speak in Hyde Park, and thousands have hushed to hear him, and I have heard him lecture in the schools at Oxford, and

Deb, Pom, and Edie shook their heads, and Dot asked: "Where is he now?"

"Gone to see his mother in Devon, like the dutiful son he is," said Lil. "Sisters," said Deb severely, "I move that this young man be leniently dealt with. Let him pass for Lil's sake."

"So Charlie Elton was deemed worthy by the skin of his teeth," as Lil afterward told him, and Lil took the vow. Then it was Dot's turn; but Dot wor-

shiped no man, so she was admonished to look out for a worthy object upon consider Gabriel Greystone worthy to be whom to bestow her affections, and the meeting concluded. At 8 o'clock next morning the Gray All the sisters assented, and Dot's blue

sisters sat in the cottage at breakfast. "I hope we did not disturb you last night with our talking so late, Mrs. Chance?" said Edie to the buxom land-"Sister Deb," said Pompilia, gravely, lady who entered with the eggs.

"Bless you, no," said the good soul, "I like to hear you laugh; and the two gents as live in the other parlor ses to me this mornin', when I took in the coffee, 'Them young ladies is bright and lively; it does us good to hear 'em.' " "You have other people in the house?"

observed Pom, stiffly.



othy; he is something at Toynbee; he MY DEADS. MEN ARE NOT WORTH MUCH.

lives there. I think he has taken holy "Two Oxford gentlemen, miss, one as orders. He lectures on art and Ruskin, is a professor, and the other a gentleman and he writes. He is the very ideal of a chivalrous gentleman. He is polite as has been round the world a purpose and attentive to everybody. He is, I to find out what kind of sand and shells think, the most utterly unselfish man I was at the bottom of the sea." and good ever met. But I can't do justice to him, Mrs. Chance bustled out. "We must be careful," quoth Edie,

and not speak loudly."

"What a shame," murmured Dot, "He admired Edie," said Pom. "He looking up from her letter. "Father writes that Uncle Jasper is in London, and he is going to call at Goring to see "Now, Pom, go on," commanded Deb. me on his way to Warwick, and I must when all had agreed that Timothy Nunstay in to see him." ning was worthy and Edie had taken

"Oh, what a pity," said Lil. "Must you stay?" "I must," said Dot. Uncle Jasper is

my godfather, and he is just home from "I belong to the Oxford Extension India." " Poor Dot," murmured the girls. At 9 o'clock they were down at the

boathouse and got aboard the Gray Nun-But Lil was frowned upon and Pom nery. Dot watched them off.
"We shall get to Abingdon to-day,"

remarked Deb, as she took the scull and He is tall, with broad shoulders, and a pushed off.

They had a lovely day: the sun shone head like a Greek god's. It is a noble head, with a misty cloud of curls about on them in all its glory, and they it, like a picture by an old master. His dwadled over lunch in the shade, and complexion is dark and his eyes beautidid full justice to the salmon and cucum-He has a full, rich, mellow voice, ber and Edie's lemonade. They left like soft music. He lectured to us on their boat at Abingdon, and in the eventhe Renaissance. He is worthy, sisters; ing they returned to Goring. Dot greeted them and prepared tea for them. Yes, Uncle Jasper had been, and Dot had had a delightful day. She had not been "He is an extension lecturer," said a bit lonely, and that was all the little maid would say.

When the supper table was cleared and Lil got out her guitar, Dot rose.

"Sisters," she said, "I want to take the vow. I have a hero now whom I worship, and his name is Lancelot Lane." "Dot!" cried the shocked sisters.

Dot!" "Yes." went on Dot, unabashed, "his name is Lancelot Lane, and he is a great traveler. He is a scientist, and he has been everywhere. He is not very tall, his face is brown and lined and seamed his beard is long, and his eyes are kind, or a Greek god. I never heard him his hair is touched with gray. He has been so good to me; he found me under saw him flash transcendent smiles at peo- the apple tree this morning, and he sat ple which glorified them. He belongs and talked to me about his adventures. to no grand society which is going to He is like Othello and I felt like Desdemona.'

"Dot," cried Edie, "it is not right to talk so." Charlie, he had four sweet little things "You are old enough to be trusted,

Dot," said Deb, severely.

"But I wanted to worship somebody," said poor Dot; "you all told me to." The sisters looked aghast at each other.

"You don't know him, Dot, dear," said Pompilia.
"But, Pom, he was so kind, and he best fellow in the world, and I shall alks beautifully; he is the nicest man I ever met in my life. Let me take the

> But the sisters would not Lear of it, and poor Dot felt in disgrace. "We must look after the child," said Edie.

"She must come with us always," said "Let her alone," said Lil. "It won't

hurt her to worship a man, and he is a nice fellow, really; I met him in the garden." Deb, Pom, and Edie groaned, and Lil changed the subject by striking up a

lively air on her guitar. The five sisters spent Sunday in Goring and they did their best to look after Dot but the mischief was done. Directly after breakfast Mr. Lancelot Lane called oney for them," replied unabashed Lil. on the ladies and offered to escort them to church. Edie looked grave, Deb gray twilight .- All the Year Round.

"No," replied Lil. "Il gayly and Dot listened and looked demure. So they all strolled through which fester about us?" demanded Deb. Goring village to the pretty little church

oron saldon independent of the more

After dinner the five Gray Nuns climbed up Streatley Hill and wandered through the woods. They came upon Mr. Lane sitting smoking under the beeches and reading "The Monks of Thelema." He joined them in their homeward walk and they found him a delightful companion. He talked Socialism with Deb, the Renaissance with Pom, Venice with Edie, and art with Lil, while shy Dot listened and glowed. They had tea in the garden under the apple tree, and Mr. Lane joined them and brought his friend the Oxford don with him. It was certainly very delightful, but Deb, Pom, and Edie felt vague qualms at permitting this freedom after their recent vows. So the Sunday passed away, and the five Gray Nuns started off early on Monday morning to their boat, and they towed and rowed up to Oxford. "It is the jolliest holiday I have ever had," said Deb, sorrowfully, as she pre-pared to take the train on Monday night back to her duties, for Deb's school re-

quired her attention the next day. The rest had more leisure, so they took the boat back to Reading. * It is Whitsuntide a year later, and Deb, Pom, and Edie have met again in the little cottage at Goring. Changes have taken place during the year. Demure, blue-eyed little Dot is actually

are in Switzerland. Lil is radiant and busy making ready her wedding garments, for fortune has smiled upon Charlie. He has three pictures in the Academy, and one is making a considerable stir, and Charlie is likely to become famous.

married to Lancelot Lane, and the pair

So the three remaining sisters meet at Goring to recount how faithfully they have kept their vows.

"We won't talk in the house," declared Deb. "I fancy that Lancelot Lane must have heard us last yearthe lattice was open."

So in the cool evening they stroll into the rich meadows along the towing path, and they find a seat on a gnarled stump under the willows. "Let Deb begin," commanded Edie,

and Deb began. "Sisters, I have kept my vow and it shall be sacred all my life, but it was a vow which never ought to have been taken. Gabriel Grevstone is a married man, and has been married for years. I discovered it accidentally. You know

I have recently been appointed to one of the London Board Schools. Among the upper standard girls to whom I teach physiology I noticed two bonny, brown-eyed little maids, who smiled bewitchingly when I spoke to them. Their names were Gabrielle and Ernestine Greystone, and subsequent inquiries proved that my ideal man is their father. have seen their mother once: she is a pale, little woman with big black eyes. get wearied of the monotony of life sometimes, and then I go to meetings and hear Gabriel Greystone talk and flash his beautiful smiles. It puts a new heart into me, and I go on again. I know him just to speak to, but I dare say he forgets me until he sees me again, and then he can never recall my name."

And Deb sighed and sat down. "What a dreadful thing to have married," said Pom.

"It was a mistake dear. I took it for granted tha the was a bachelor," said "We make mistakes sometimes in this tangled world of ours."

Then Edie rose. "Sisters," she said, "I have kept my vow, and am likely to keep it for the rest of my life. Timothy Nunning has gone over to the Church of Rome. He s going to be a priest. It was the art point of view which attracted him so stongly. Yet it is sad, for Toynbee has lost a worthy worker. I mourn his loss with many," and Edie sat down with cheeks paler than usual.

"Poor Edie," murmured Pom. "The illusions of life pass away," muttered Deb.

Then Pom got up.



OH, DEE," SHE SAID, "I WISH I KNEW HIM. 71

"My Greek god, Ernest Michael Bailey, with the glorious head and the rich, mellow voice, has passed away from the rank of Oxford lecturers. We know him no more at our center. Yesterday he was married to a rich American heiress. I've seen her. She has a loud, disagreeable voice, and a very red complexion. She is rolling in riches; she has a palace in Florence, and they are going to live there. I saw the wedding, I shall always keep my vow."

And Pom sat down, looking paler and purer than ever. The gray twilight deepened and the

noon rose. There was no sound save the dip of the sculls from a passing boat. "Any way, Lil and Dot are happy," said Deb at length. "And we shall be gray nuns forever,"

murmured Pom. "Let us go home," said Edie. And the three sisters vanished in the

"Has he great ideals and beautiful sniffed with disapprobation, Pompilia dreams?" asked Pompilia was cold and reserved, but Lil chatted DURABLE IN CONSTRUCTION, NATURAL IN ACTION,

FMb Topacen Index - 14 To



NOISELESS IN MOVEMENT, And the most comfortable for the wearer. It is not unusual to see a farmer working in the fields with an artificial 4eg, or a brakeman applying his brake on a fast-running train, or an engineer with hand on the throttle, or a fireman, carpenter, mason, miner, in fact, men of every yo-ration at labor in the full capacity of their employment, wear-

A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, New York.

THE APIARY.

Hummings. BY J. W. TEFFT.

Duty done is soul's fireside. Human nature drops all disguises when it sits down on a honey bee.

but the way we do it, that makes us prolificness, 20; color 5. good beekeepers.

A beekeeper's home without bee books house without windows.

A look at the queen bee is often of more significance than a sermon or a book on moral philosophy. In beekeeping if you want things to

by subscribing for THE AMERICAN FARMER. keeper wrongs himself more, and daily

court of justice, himself the judge, the jury, and the prisoner at the bar. Honey bees, like human beings, have large quantities of honey. nerves, they breathe, they get hungry, they rest, they play, they fertilize the

interest. There is a wide difference between the apiarist and the honey producer. The latter gives attention to the wants and requirements of his bees, and is supported by them, and the latter lets them take care of themselves, and feeds them, perhaps, after it is too late to save them. Then he goes into convention or print and says it is about as cheap to buy bees in the Spring as it is to Winter them; or some such nonsense.

Bees are often the worst abused things in the world, because they are not understood by their owner. How can they vowed only to wed a man who is already live in cheap hives, after the apiarist in his greed has robbed them of their stores left them to shift for themselves, with little or nothing to protect them from cold winds, rain, and snow. Then the owner is liable to consider them a nuisance because they die. He expects them to live with no care or food and give honey, with no expense, labor or attention, and it can't be done.

> IMPROVEMENT OF OUR BEES. A Question of Queens Very Well An-

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: If we have an extra good colony of bees, how far shall we push that particular strain of bees in the apiary?

Evidently the querist had in mind when he stated his question a colony of bees, the progeny of some particular queen. With this intent of the question as a basis for an answer, I will try and tell my experience and subsequent judgment on the point.

I have, and I presume others have, seen a rousing good colony of bees in the honey season without a queen.

Much depends, of course, on the size of the apiary. What would be good policy for a small apiary of a dozen colonies would not be the same for an apiary of a hundred colonies.

Selecting a daughter of a very good

colony, or rather the daughter of a queen who was mother of a good colony of bees, I did not hesitate in changing my whole apiary of four colonies to that breed, and with very good results. In an apiary of 60 colonies I raised 20 queens from one very nice breeding queen, and found the results unsatisfactory. A majority of the queens so reared were inferior to the mother, and all seemed to have a sad quality of raising a swarming race. But was this fact due to the breeding queen? Candidly I do not think the trouble lay entirely there. I do think that if the queens had been reared at some other time than in the swarming season the re-sults would have been different. Per-teaspoonful of pulverized soapstone and haps they would not have been entirely satisfactory, but I believe that the swarming mania would have been reduced, and thereby the colonies produced might have been greatly improved.

some, but lazy; yellow bands, but no and rubbing continued for 20 minutes honey in a honey bee. The case with more. After an examination the overwhich pretty bees can be raised leaves seer gives a signal and the tea is placed no excuse for me to give directions for their propagation. I desire a bee for honey gathering qualities, and can has been given the required polish.

heartily indorse the scale of marking for the Italian bee, as given by the committee of the N. A. B. K. A. last Winter at Albany, except I would give honey gathering 44 to color one. I do not believe color to be valued at five points in a possible 100. The schedule of marking as adopted by the N. A. B. K. A. is: Comb building, 10; winterings, 15; It isn't the thing we do in beekeeping, honey gathering, 40; gentleness, 10;

To the comb honey producer the comb building quality in the bees is certainly and THE AMERICAN FARMER is like a worth considering, and he should ever try to perpetuate that strain which possesses this quality. To the Northern bee-keeper wintering is of some importance, and justly was given third importance in the scale of marking. Gentleness is of some importance. It has to do with the happen you must make them happen comfort of the apiarist. Prolificness is necessary, as without a large number of bees honey cannot be gathered, and this The supply dealer in apiculture is the point on which the profit largely implements who wrongs a fellow bee- depends. I have seen a colony of handsome, gentle bees, the progeny of a procarries about within his heart a silent lific queen, but worthless. I have also seen a colony of inferior looking, irritable bees that wintered well and gathered

Our object should be to eliminate the poor and retain the good qualities in our flowers, they never worry, they get angry, they sting, they attend strictly to questions at the head of this, I would business, they support themselves and say that owing to the difficulty in findtheir keepers, if he cares for them. They | ing a perfect colony in any yard I should multiply and die, are the most wonderful only use one certain queen to a limited of all insects or animals, and as a extent. Perhaps it would be safe to study are second only to the Bible in raise one-tenth of all queens in the apiary

from one mother. In an apiary of 50 colonies I believe we should breed from the five best queens. A queen will transmit to her progeny certain traits; hence, to certainly improve our stuck we must use judgment selecting and breeding, and as there is danger in too sudden changes, I would not advise the use of any one queen as a breeder to such an extent as to exclude others that might prove to be better .-H. W. Scott, Barre, Vt.

Faulty Bee Trade Papers.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Query 846 in American Bee Journal is, "What general suggestions can you offer along he line of improvement of current bee literature so as to make it more helpful to the beginner as well as more profitable to the experienced reader?" Nothing is so difficult as for a government of bee literature to encourage literature. It may begin by encouraging an Aylen, a Doolittle, or a Dadaut, but more likely

you encourage supply manufacturers. Beekeeping knowledge must be gained by ourselves. Bee literature may supply us with facts (if the publishers of bee trade journals will publish them in the interest of beekeepers), but the results, even if they agree with the previous ones, must be the work of our own efforts. He who tries to solve bee problems through the bee trade journals will find that it takes a little longer than a lifetime. Most of the queries of to-day and many of the problems which tax the honey producer's ingenuity would be solved easily if bee trade editors were

mbued with the spirit of fairness. There are eight bee papers published. and all of them are filled with literature upon drone traps, bee escapes, Hoffman frames, clipped queens, and a host of worthless things had on sale which the beekeeper can have as a premium if how will only subscribe for their paper. This enables the manufacturer to send out his advertisement free. It is a sort of free tax which the beekeeper imposes on himself, that the supply dealer easily and produce trash to sell.—J. W. TEFFT.

How Tea is Colored.

We have heard so much about how tea is colored to suit the fancies of the consumer, probably it would be well to know the general way in which the natural tea color is changed in Japan, When the tea is to be colored it is placed over a fire in a pan, and while it is being thoroughly stirred the overseer, five or more grains of powdered Chinése indigo to every panful. These ingredients are thoroughly

rubbed in the tea, the task occupying about 20 minutes. After this another I shall suppose that the querist is a teaspoonful of soapstone and pulverized honey producer I have no use for; hand-tamarack bark is added and the stirring The American Farmer Company,

1729 New York Ave. WASHINGTON, D. SOUTHERN EDITION OFFICE: 298 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

red at the Postoffice at Washington, D. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Our readers will oblige us, when writing to parties advertising in this paper, if they will state that they saw the advertisement in THE AMERICAN FARMER. This is little trouble and costs nothing, but it helps us, and is information wanted by the advertiser.

OUR 74TH YEAR.

With this number THE AMERICAN FARMER begins its 74th year of active usefulness to the husbandmen of Amer ica and their families. It was for many years the only agricultural paper on the continent, and is the pioneer and progenitor of the numerous and excellent agricultural press of this country. Admirably served as the people of this country are by their newspapers gener ally, in no department are they better served than in agriculture. There are more and better farming papers in this country than in any other in the world, and THE AMERICAN FARMER is justly proud of the deanship of such an able and creditable corps of laborers in the greatest of all vineyards.

THE AMERICAN FARMER will no longer be content with being the oldest of agricultural papers. \ It will strive to be the very best. This is no small ambition, when one considers how very good the agricultural press of this country is To make ourselves the best, or even as good as the best, requires no stinting o money or effort, and there shall be none on our part.

We have put the price down very low that every farmer may feel able to take the paper, no matter how many other he may subscribe for, and we confidently invite him to compare THE AMERICAN FARMER with other papers and pass his judgment on its merits.

In addition to being a practical farming paper, second to none, THE AMERI-CAN FARMER will be a stanch, reliable representative of the farmers at the Na tional Capital, where they have the greatest need of such a champion and advo-

Every farmer in the country should be a subscriber to the paper, and we mincerely hope that every man who receives a copy of this issue will not only subscribe himself, but call his neighbor's attention to the paper and endeavor to get them to do likewise.

A COUPLE of swindlers who have beer doing business for years as F. H. Brock & Co., 123 Warren street, and John H Johnson, 292 and 294 Warren street. New York, have finally had to suspend business, but will doubtless soon recom mence their robberies under anothe: name. Their practice was to send out circulars offering farmers an advance on the prices paid by legitimate dealers and policit consignments. When the first shipments were small they would occasionally pay for them as a bait for others. but the shipper was certain to be victimized in the end. They got numerous consignments of butter, cheese, sweet potatoes, maple sirup, veal, etc., which they sold out at whatever prices they would bring. When "F. H. Brock & Co." got into bad repute they moved into new quarters and repeated the operation as "John H. Johnson." There ought to be some way of sending such fellows to the penitentiary.

It is proper and wise for farmers to organize. It matters less what organization they go into than the fact that they go into some one. The poorest is much etter than none at all. They cannot co into any without receiving some bene-If they do nothing more than meet together and talk over their vocation they will be sure to gain something. Every one knows something which it is profitable for his neighbor to know, and o man can talk very long without giving his hearers an idea that is well worth considering.

SENATOR GEORGE made a crushing colnt in favor of the Anti-Option Bill then he showed that the price of cotton was regulated by men whose sales of 10,000,000 hales of "phantom" cotton. I nothing else,

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The very cunning attempt to defeat the Anti-Option Bill by a flank moveago Senators and Representatives were astonished by receiving great numbers of petitions, apparently coming from their constituents, asking for a Senatorial committee to investigate a combination of railroads and grain dealers west of the Mississippi to control the price of grain, and that the consideration of the Anti-Option Bill be postponed until this was done.

The workers of this shrewd scheme overreached themselves. The number of the petitions excited attention and examination. It was found that, though they purported to come from thousands of little towns, they were postmarked from a few large cities like St. Louis, Kansas City, etc. This could have been explained away by their being sent out by commission merchants in those places sending them to their correspondents in smaller places, and having them returned to them for transmission to Washington.

But another fatal defect appeared. Several Senators called attention to the fact that while these petitions purported to be numerously signed by citizens of their States, they could find few, if any, names on them that they could recognize as such. They believed that the whole thing originated in the Chicago Board of Trade, and these petitions were manufactured by millions. Senator Cockrell called the Senate's attention to a sample one purporting to be signed by A. T. Todd and 21 other citizens of Platte County, Mo. Next to Todd's signature were two from St. Louis, one from Yorkshire, England,a lady-and the others "were scattered over Gcd's green earth." In scarcely one of the petitions sent him were more than two or three names of citizens of the Counties from which the petitions purported to come. He doubted whether these petitions had any right to be pres sented in the Senate and go upon the record, for they were manifestly not genuine. Similar statements were made by Senators Hoar, Dawes, Cullom, Paddock, Washburn, and others.

There are a number of genuine petitions against the bill coming in from Boards of Exchanges and cotton growers, but these are vastly outnumbered by those from the real farmers of the country ask ing for the prompt passage of the bill.

The chances of this now seem much more favorable than at any previous time. At the time the last issue of THE AMERICAN FARMER went to press it looked as if the enemies of the bill would succeed in preventing action upon the measure. The exposure of the character of the grain combine petitions, the able speeches made by Senators George and Peffer, and the good work done by Senator Washburn, have decidedly changed the aspect of affairs, and we are now definitely promised a vote on the bil. early this month. THE AMERICAN FARMER hopes in its next issue to be able to report the passage of the bill and its signature by the President.

THE Memphis Cotton Exchange has changed its mind on the Anti-Option Bill. Senator Bate has presented nemorial from that body protesting against its previous action, and praying for the passage of the Anti-Option Bill It believes that an Exchange which actually handles 500,000 bales of cotton a year should have something like a much to say about the price of cotton a the New York Exchange, which only handles 165,000 bales of real cotton.

THE Deer Creek Farmers' Club, o Harford County, Md., is moving earnestly in the matter of good roads for the old Oriole State, and has issued a cal for a State Convention, to be held in Baltimore, Jan. 11, 12, and 13, at the Y. M. C. A. Building. It is expected to organize a State Road League, with branches in every County, to work up general public interest in the matter. and inaugurate a movement which will result in prompt and radical improvement in the Maryland highways. So

An Ohio Judge has affirmed the constitutionality of the State law passed to prohibit the coloring of distilled vinegar to enable it to be passed off for cider vine gar. He held that the unwholesomeness or otherwise of the product did not enter into the question; that the intent of the totally held cotton were only 165,000 law was to protect the purchaser who bales a year, but who bought and sold wanted to buy pure cider vinegar and THE WOOL TARIFE.

Wool growers are naturally alarmed at the outlook. The free wool advement has come to grief. A few weeks cates are confident that their opportunity has come, and that they can secure the repeal of all the duties on wool. A large number of influential papers are urging immediate action in this direction.

There will probably be nothing done this session. The House passed the Free Wool Bill last session, but it is now far down on the Senate's calendar. It is doubtful if it will be reached this session, and if it is it will not receive much consideration. There is a decided majority against it in the Senate, and there will be little temptation for the free wool Senators to make elaborate speeches on the matter, as they know it will all have to be done over again in the next Congress when the question will come up for serious action. The Free Wool Bill of the present Congress may therefore be regarded as practically dead, and deserving no further consideration.

What the next Congress will do may well be the subject of lively apprehension. The assault on the wool duties will begin promptly, as soon as the new House is organized, and there will be a struggle among the flockmaster's enemies to see which shall lead in the attack.

While the outlook is dark, we are far from believing it as hopeless as many think. The farmers of this country are not such idiots as to sit idly by and see one of their greatest interests slaughtered by hostile legislation, while other businesses of far less magnitude and importance to the Nation enjoy the benefits of protective laws. The 45,000,000 sheep of the United States are owned by over 1,000,000 voters, who are men of more than average intelligence and force of character. They are men who make their influence felt, when once roused to action, and when the fight begins in earnest the politicians will hear from them in no uncertain way. They did not show much interest in the matter during the free-wool debate last Spring, because they felt that the speechifying and voting then was largely for political effect during the coming campaign, and no such bill as was proposed and passed could get through the Senate. Now, they will understand that the danger which confronts them is real and imminent, and that they must do something effective to ward it off. We know that they will. The Representative or Senator who speaks and votes for free wool will know that he will have in account to settle with his sheep-raising constituents, and this thought will whom he had always despised give him pause."

We urge the wool-growers to begin active preparations for the struggle which is sure to come. They can prevent legislation which will destroy the value of their flocks and seriously reduce the profits on their farms if they will act promptly, decisively, and in

THE AMERICAN FARMER will lead in the fight against any reduction whatever of the duties on wool. It firmly believes that these should be higher. rather than lower, and that for the good of the whole country we should have hundreds of millions of sheep, instead of the 45,000,000 we now have. We ask all who are interested in this great ques tion to rally around the standard of THE AMERICAN FARMER. It is right here on the ground where the mischie is being planned, and it will watch every step in the movement, and keep the wool-growers carefully informed a o what is threatened and what is done who are their reliable friends, and who are their enemies-covert and open The paper should be in every wool grower's hands this year, and we trust that not one will fail to subscribe for it.

No part of the country will be bene fited quite so much by the construction of the Nicaraugan Canal as the South It is strange, therefore, to see so much opposition to the project from that section. It will at once make Galveston. New Orleans, and Mobile great seaports, and improve all the places on the Guli

Get up a Club for THE AMERICAN

THE Vermont Grangers are not at all atisfied with the conduct of the State Agricultural College, and they seem to have reason to be. Though the college is fairly well endowed, it has only eight students in the agricultural department proper, and has never graduated a student since its establishment in 1865.

ENGLISH APRICULTURAL DE-PRESSION.

ENGLISH papers, and especially the agricultural papers, are far from pleasant reading now. They have column after column on the depression in all branches of farming, resulting from competition with American, Australian, and South American products.

Some interesting figures were recently presented in a circular from the Central Chamber of Agriculture, referring to the great decrease in the price of products since 1871. These show that in the last 20 years the price of the grain produced in the kingdom has fallen \$110,000,000; the market value of the potatoes has fallen \$35,000,000; of turnips, mangolds, vetches, etc., \$7,500,000; of clover and hay, \$85,000,000; wool, \$35,000,000; of meats, \$105,000,000altogether a fall of \$377.500,000. The value of the farming stock had declined similarly. Horses average \$10 apiece less than 20 years ago; cattle, \$17.50 less; sheep, \$2.50 less; and swine, \$1.25 less. The total diminution in the annual value of the farmers' products is put at \$705,000,000. This loss falls first on about 9,000,000 people engaged in farming about 48,000,000 acres, thus making a reduction of \$8.09 in the yearly earning capacity of each acre, and an average reduction of \$78.33 in the yearly income of each of 9,000,000 people engaged in agriculture. Assumng these to be in families of five, it would make the average reduction in each family's income of \$391 a year. Where so many of these families live constantly on the narrow margins above want, such a reduction must bring dire poverty to great numbers.

ONE sharp public lesson of Jav Gould's death is the necessity of legal regulation of the manner of disposing of great estates. The founders of our Government wisely abolished the evil of primogeniture in land ownership. Now we are threatened with a similar evil in egard to personal property. John Jacob Astor set the fashion among millionaires, by giving the bulk of his fortune to his eldest son and allowances to the other children. His object was to build up a great family name as a monument to himself. Cornelius Vanderbilt followed his example. In spite of the immense wealth which he accumulated he found himself despised as a parvenue by the aristocratic Astors, whose wealth was a generation older than his. He re solved to found a family of wealth, and late in life picked up his eldest son, whom he had suffered to plod along for 45 years as a commonplace farmer on Long Island. He put William H. at a desk in his office and ordered him to learn the business under penalty of disinheritance. William was duly obedi ent, and was rewarded for it by being given the bulk of the old Commodore's fortune in trust for his son, who was to transmit it the same way. This order has been as faithfully followed out as was the will of old John Jacob Astor. In time, Jay Gould found himself looked down upon by the Vanderbilts and Astors as a vulgar newcomer, and he has followed their example by giving nearly all of his property to his eldes son in trust for his eldest son. The other members of the family are put off with allowances. In this way great familie are being built up in this country which must become as great an affliction to it as the titled aristocracies are to those in Europe. The remedy would seem to be a law compelling an equal division of property among all the heirs, which would give a greater chance of a redistribution of wealth to the whole people.

In the opinion of Representative Hatch, of Missouri, the sugar bounty is doomed. He says that the Democratic party is pledged to repeal it. He favors ubstituting a uniform duty of one cent a pound on all sugars imported. Republican Representatives oppose the one-cent-a-pound tax, which they say would at once stop the production of every pound of sugar in the country, and is a move directly in the interest of the big sugar refiners.

Ir is now estimated that the total production of wool in the United States for 1892 was 332,000,000 pounds in the grease, 144,700,000 pounds scoured, or an increase of 25,600,000 pounds in the grease, and 5,400,000 pounds scoured over 1891.

Ask all your neighbors to subscribe for THE AMERICAN FARMER

HURRY up with that cotton-picking machine. The inventor of a really suc cessful one can at once move into the same neighborhood as the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Goulds, have his steam yacht, his Winter residence in Florida, and all the other consequences of a bulging pocketbook. The cost of cotton picking is constantly increasing in the South, and the machine must come to the help of the planters, just as the selfbinder helped out the wheat growers.

CHICAGO people who have vivid memories of the little ivory toilet article with which their mothers searched their youthful heads are much tickled over a grocer's advertisement which reads:

FINE COMB HONEY FOR SALE.

STOP this sneering about women never nventing anything. An English woman has found out that by smearing the inside of a horse's hoofs with soap the trouble of balling with snow is almost entirely removed.

EVERY business in the world is makng rapid progress, which means radical changes. Farming is no exception. The uccessful farmer is the one who keeps up with the times. To do this he must read and study unweariedly.

IF you want complete and reliable eports of what Congress is doing, trying to do, and intending to do with reference to the interests of farmers, take THE AMERICAN FARMER.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

H. H. Fisk, Tehema, Ore.—The New York Board of Health says that corrosive sublimate, in the strength of 64 grains to the gallon of water, is the most effective of the germ-destroying agents. Carbolic acid comes next, employing 24 grains to the gallon; then broine, one ounce to 11 gallons; permanganate potash, one ounce to about 11 gallons; bloride of lime, four onnces to the gallon he gallon, and last, in point of effectiveness te of zinc, two ounces to the gallon.

J. O. Belcher, Taunton, Mass.-The guinea is an African bird, and probably derives its name from first being brought to Europe from the Coast of Guinea. It is also called 'pintada'' in many sections

Mrs. Bella Beach, Fayetteville, Probably the best preparation for cleaning picture frames and restoring furniture is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one of turpentine. If this is put on with a rag, and when dry rubbed with the soil and scratches, but restore the wood to

Henry Hunt, Belleville, Ill.-The ed way of making ink, which produced cle that we think has not been improved on by the modern processes, was to three pints of water and boil it thoroughly Then it was strained and less than a tea poonful of copperas added, after which i to dissolve the copperas. A was boiled again to dissolve the copperas. A gill of good ink resulted, which was of a ashioned schoolhouses, in which water frozenearly every night during the term.

Bobbie Shafto, Glen Alpin, Wis .-- People who have tried it say the best way to rid dogs of fleas and other vermin is to wash them for two or three mornings in a strong decoction of lobelia, and then follow this with

Jas. Andrews, Pineville, Ky.—Both cholera and typhoid fever are purely "filth diseases," and their existence implies the existence of dirt in the patient's surroundings. The most common cause is drinking water which has become fouled by discharges from the bodies of those afflicted with these diseases. To avoid them drink only pure water. If you have any doubts about the water, have all that you use boiled before drinking it. Burns Holman, Lothrop, Ind .- With som umber, nails, a hammer, saw, and a two-foot rule you can readily make boxes which wil

accurately measure your stuff. A box eight inches deep, the sides 16½ inches and the ends 16 inches, will hold just one bushel, and each inch in depth will hold four quarts Or you can make your bushel box 111-5 by 24 inches and eight inches deep. In this also, each inch of depth will hold four quarts The idea is to get 2150 4 cubic inches, which the legal standard bushel. You can meas are your corn-cribs and wheat bins by redu ing their dimensions to inches and dividing this by 2150.4, which will give the contents hels A quart is 67.2 cubic inches, and can be getten simplest in a box 4 by 4 by 41 1-5 inches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN SHIRE HORSESTUD BOOK, VOLS. I, II, AND III. Published by The American Shire Horse Association. Edited by Charles Burgeas, Secretary, Wenona, Ill.

The American Shire Horse Association can well afford to be proud of its stud book, and more so of the man who has compiled the three volumes. Bound durably, and printed on excellent paper, they make books which horsemen, especially those who have Shires, should not be ashamed of. The total number of animals registered in the three volumes is 2,923, but it is not so much the number as the record of many of the registered animals. The volumes are splendidly illustrated, and the pictures have been selected from animals recorded, which have been prize winners in America, and they are presented as representatives of good Shires. In Vol. 1 a complete history of the Shire horse is given, and this is followed by a well written article from the pen of George F. Brown, Aurora, Ill., on the first introduction of Shire horses into America, and the effects of their cross of the native stock. The origin of this breed, like that of most others, it is impossible to trace, but the best authorities on the subject agree in the opinion that the breed is substantially the same as existed in England over 200 year ago, some writers claiming it to be directly nded from the war horse used in Britain whatever may be the origin of the breed its well said that under the guidance of the American Shire Horse Association there is no fear of the excellent merits of the breed being

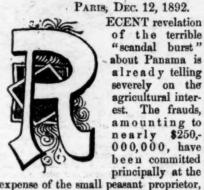
The Tennessee Journal of Meterology is paper devoted to the interests of the Tennesee weather and crop service. It is published at Nashville, by J. B. Marbury, and the subscription price is 25 cents per year.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

The Disastrous Effects of the Panama Canal Swindle.

cial Correspondence THE AMERICAN FARMER.

burst



who bled himself white as veal to obtain cash to purchase a share in the Panama bubble that the drummers assured him would bring him in 20 to 30 per cent. on the money he planked down. He borrowed a portion of the purchasemoney and exhausted all his savings to make up the remainder. It should be remembered that the French peasant buys his parcel of land generally on account, redeeming the price and the running interest by instalments, the latter made up by wages and the produce of the allotment. And he will continue to scrape together the cash during his lifetime to hold on, and when he dies the mortgagee puts in his claim before the natural heirs In this handicap condition the small

farmer plunged deeper into liabilities by investing into Panama Canal shares, and the latter now are not the value of even waste paper. Not only is the borrower hit, but also the mortgagee himself, who can find no purchaser for the land nor tenant for its cultivation. On both sides the sickly hope was looked forward to that the foundation of the great National rural bank, favored by the Government for assisting the 520 agricultural syndicates, would bring relief to the "cornered" cultivator. This relief must be relin juished; the State can vote no special capital to aid invalided agriculture, no more than it can those other depressed industries that have formulated also their demand for help from the National milch Then again the revelations of the

Panama scandal have so shaken the con-

idence of the Nation in the integrity of

its public men, so that no Government which may be formed will have the necessary influence and authority to carry to a solution the numerous fiscal reforms intended to lighten the burden of taxation on the land, and to remove difficulties in the way of reducing the imports on agricultural produce. For example, there is a large extent of reclaimed land that since 30 years has escaped taxation, and there are thousands of acres whose value has been augmented three hundred fold by the railway system, are still taxed at rates or valuations hat ruled before a railroad was constructed. The industrial cultivation of the potato for the production of alcohol promises to be a veritable bonanza for France, as it has proved for Germany. The culture of the tuber in the season just expired indicated immense strides in his direction. The coming a greater impulse imparted to the "tuber But the Minister of Finance has not been able to carry out his projects for the recasting of the home alcoholic taxation, still less to thrash and winnow the startling scheme to levy the entire taxes of the Nation on alcohol alone, the Government securing the monopoly of the product as it does in the case of tobacco, stamps, lucifer matches, etc. That reform would permit cultivators to embark in potato culture remuneratively. From 10 to 14 tons of potatoes-vari ety, the Richter Imperator-have been obtained per acre and sold to the fecula manufacturers. The return has been twice as remunerative as either cereals or beet. Despite the heavy import duties levied at present, it is Germany that supplies France with cheap potato whisky to give body to weak wines and to fortify blendings for shipping. The French Government, unable to uppress horse betting, as is known, sanctioned the gambling on the racecourses, the stakes to be paid into official

booking offices, and the total of the receipts of each booth to be divided pro rata to the successful backers after the Government deducted a three per cent. commission, the moiety for charity, the other half to be paid to the Minister of Agriculture to encourage horse racing and ameliorate the breeding studs. The Government, not being able to pay \$5,000 to \$8,000 for a pure English-blood sire, has allocated \$30,000 to a commission whose members are to travel through Syria and pluck up Arab stallions on the pot, at \$600 or \$800 each, and ship hem to France to cross native mares leaving the world to conclude the proeny will be of the same blood as the English saddle horse. If a breed of norses could only be created in that way, the extraordinary circumstance about the project is that professional men have been found to encourage the chimera It requires many years, with favoring accessories of climate, dietary study, and training to bring out the points desired in the betterment of stock, let alone the more difficult matter of equine amelioration. Further, the experiment has been already tried in France and failed. In the southern part of the country the Araby steeds from Algeria prevail-firstrate scrub, out of which nothing has been or ever could be made. Another society is in course of forma

tion to reclaim waste land and stock i with American vines. The society, already in existence, confines itself to replanting abandoned vineyards, where the phylloxera has done its worst, and requires only the free right to the land during 20 years, when the vintner will is to be built at Fairfield, Wash.

re-enter into possession. If a vineyard commences to pay from its fifth year of planting, the speculation ought to be remunerative.

The absence of commercial conventions between France and neighboring states is producing more than ever dire confusion. The wine mixers of Bordeaux require thousands of hogsheads of Spanish wine to manufacture clarets for English exporters, and the farmers of eastern France demand that no im pediment be placed in their way to stocking their dairies with milch cow from Switzerland. Now, these questions are in the position of Mahomet's coffin The more meat importations from the United States augment the more the price of retailed plain joints, steaks, chons, and even bacon, increases. Bu the farmer does not gain one red cent benefit from the rise. Since the tax or foreign cereals, chiefly of American ori gin, has not caused any elevation in home market prices, agriculturists have The customs tax, perbeen puzzled. haps, if abolished might be tried again to give backbone to wheat growers.

The experiments conducted last year respecting the culture of mixed wheats have proved satisfactory. Millers support the practice; generally a white of yellow wheat is mixed with a red grain the more silicated stem of one variety will sustain the softer stalks of the other

Fruit farming is extending, and so is that for the field culture of garden vegetables. The employment of fertilizers along with barnyard manure has proved highly successful. In the kitchen gar dens round the metropolis commercia manures are gradually superseding that of the farm. In the cider districts of Normandy the trees, cared and dosed with mineral fertilizers, are doubling their yield, in addition to an improve ment in the quality of the fruit.

A marked improvement is recorded in the output of butter since dairy farmers unite to form companies to work up their milk by all the known improved processes. These companies now secure trained instructors in the preparation of butter and cheese. The Government has also its teachers traveling from one dairy center to another, inculcating modern notions in the handling of dairy products. In the case of Bretagne, it outter has risen two to three cents pound in consequence of cleaner prepa ration. But if Canada obtains exceptional conditions from France respecting her cheaper and richer cheese, native makers will be up in arms. It is but right to add that in France all Canadian, all Chester, all Dutch cheeses are be lieved to come from America. -- GREVY

Brazil is Land Poor.

As every school boy knows, Brazil has about the same area as the United States, but with her something more than 3,200,000 square miles of territory she is "land poor," having, by the largest estimate, barely 12,000,000 inhabitants Only about one-third of that number are "Aryan," or people with a considerable proportion of white blood in their veins, and in this enervating climate it requires unadulterated Anglo-Saxon grit, ndustry, and perserverance-not, as it the temperate zone, to make the land yield anything, but to cope with and keep down the surprising energy of nature. And-heaven be thankedthe North is not vet so crowded that Anglo-Saxons need tackle the tropical jungles and consort with serpents and savages to make a living. As now known to the commercia

world. Brazil is looked upon as a comparatively narrow strip along the Atantic Ocean, running from French Guiana, a few miles north of the equaor and the mouth of the Amazon, to Uruguay, 30 degrees south of the equa tor. All the rest of the vast Republic except a little strip along the river mar gin, is unbroken forests, backed by mountain ranges, and what lies behind the mountains no civilized human being knows. At least one-fifth of Brazil i vet as complete a terra incognita as the eart of Africa without a Stanley, and one-third is untrodden tropical jungle in which white men could not possibly live during a greater part of the yearwhere huge snakes, and wild beasts, and venomous insects abound, where every bush has a poisonous thorn, every flower a deadly fragrance, and every creeping and flying creature a dangerous sting. The great river and its affluents drain an area of 2,300,000 square miles, and the annual inundation is more wonderful than that of the Nile. If the flood comes suddenly the traveler, drifting safely along mid-stream in one of the regular steamers, may see trees occupied by enormous serpents, beasts, and birds all hostilities temporarily suspended beween natural enemies by the common peril of the deluge.

The Industries of Paraguay. The Republic of Paraguay has re ently sent samples of the products of

that country to some of the Consulates n Europe for exhibition. These mueums are established for the purpose of making known the exportable products and those which may be cultivated, but the growing of which has only been carried on on a small scale. Among the exportable products are timber, of which 22 different kinds are shown, and tobacco. Samples of native rice, coffee, caraguata, sugar, and rum are also included in the articles on exhibition.

A Curious Spring.

Three miles north of Aurora, in Albany County, Wyoming, a stone bluff rises abruptly from the plains to a hight of 600 feet. Thirty feet from the ground the rock has a torn and jagged appear ance as if it had been struck by lightning From the clefts thus formed there gushes forth a spring, or springs, of magnificent water, the volume being quite large.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Speeches for and Against the Measure-A Vote Promised in January.

SENATOR GEORGE'S SPEECH When the last number of THE AMERICAN PARMEN went to press, Dec. 17, Senator Jas. Z. George, of Mississippi, was making a speech in the Senate in favor of the passage of the Anti-Option Bill.

He said that the State of Mississippi was, he said that the State of Mississippi was, ext to Texas, the largest cotton-growing State in the Nation. The farming interests of the State were almost exclusively cotton. The farmers there, as well as those of Alabamá and other Southern and Western States, almost with one voice demanded the enactment of such a measure. The cotton exchanges were such a measure. The cotton exchanges were trying to produce a contrary impression, but

was not true. While he belonged to the let-alone-school in olitical economy, he felt that in this case it nt to take strong measures to protect the ople from those who were organized to rob

is the situation with reference to otton? In five places in the world, within he last 25 or 30 years, has grown up a new nethod of dealing in cotton, which method is ot applied to the great mass of the commer-ial products of the world. I see in addition o that, Mr. President, that the persons who produce cotton have been year by year becoming poorer and poorer, becoming more and more the victims of a rapacious policy which has taken their carnings and added it to the already overgrown wealth of the men who use injuriously the great powers of associated capital in hve places, New York, New Orleans, Liverpool. Havre, and Bremen.
"If future dealings in cotton are that bene-

ficial and meritorious thing, so essential as the dealers say, not to their own prosperity, but to the salvation and welfare of the farmer, I thould like to ask this question: Why are these dealings confined in the United States to two places? I ask it in view of the well-known fact that in one of these places there is less cotton received than in seven other sea-ports of the United States. One hundred and stxty-five thousand bales of cotton were re-ceived in the city of New York in the last coton year; over 2,000,000 bales in New Oras, over a million in Galveston; over a million in Savannah : about a half million in Charleston, and about the same amount in Norfolk. Altogether there are seven seaport cities which receive and dispose of more cotton than the city of New York, leaving out interior markets of great importance, like the city of Memphis, which I believe receives now about a half million bales a year."

THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE The Senator proceeded to describe the New York Cotton Exchange. It was a close corporation of 454 members, each of whom had to pay an initiation fee of \$10,000. This corporation controlled the weighers of cotton in New York, the warehousemen, the samplers, the inspectors, and every man who had the least thing to do with the product clear down to the truckmen. No one could touch a bale of cotton for any purpose unless he had a license from the New York Cotton Exchange. That body even assumed to exercise powers prehibited to the States, for it declared warease receipts to be legal tender. It had amittees which fixed the prices of cotton, d these prices ruled all over the United and these prices ruled all over the United States. This little body of men actually fixed the prices at which cotton should be sold everywhere else. The "Quotations Committee" fixed the price of middling cotton for the day, and did this at 2 p. m., though trading continued, until 3. The "Revision Committee" fixed the relations of all the other 39 grades to the price of middling cotton. It met but nine times in a year—on the second Wednesday of nine months, yet it fixed prices according to its own will, and fixed prices according to its own will, and without control from any source. They had usurped the power of valuing the products of other men's labor and land, according as their selfish interests indicated.

the New York Cotton Exchange. It was claimed that 16 of the 454 were actual planters. He had gone over the list carefully. At the head stood Henry Abraham, who lived in the deliver what they want, we ought to was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the crop of Seneca in the deliver was demonstrated that the crop of Seneca in the crop o head stood Henry Abraham, who lived in head stood Henry Abraham, who lived head stood head sto and own 30 plantations in different States— pne of which has 7,000 acres and another 6,000. Another Memphis man own 20 area 8,000. Another Memphis man owns 30 small plantations. Another who lives in New York other New Yorker owns eight plantations Alabama and Louisiana. So it goes New York, Memphis, New Orleans, etc., and the presumption is fair that they came by their plantations by foreclosing on unfortunate

The Cotton Exchange of New Orleans has examined a list of the members and found hat everyone resided in the city of New Orleans. He doubted if there was a real planter among them, though a few claimed to be such. In the membership of the New York Cotton Exchange he found 162 merthants, 15 bankers, six engaged in storage, two manufacturers, one in the bagging business. two factors, one cotton buyer, five hess, two factors, one cotton buyer, are stockbrokers, three bank presidents, one enraged in shipping, and one belongs to the standard Oil Company. There are nine bankers and brokers, one factor and banker, we insurance men, three exchange brokers, one dealer, two real estate dealers and thre

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS EXERCISED. Another of the extraordinary powers exer-lsed by the New York Cotton Exchange was hat of summoning witness, a thing unbeard f before, outside of a regularly organized

"All this immense trading in futures acounting during the last year to 40,000,000 ales of cotton, on the floor of the exchange of the city of New York, can only be transcted by members of that exchange. No reducer of cotton, no citizen of the United es who is not a member of the exchange, hich fixes the fine of its membership at 10,000, can go on the floor of that excha and deal in the agricultural products whose prices that exchange assumes to fix.

"So that every contract involved in the nrchase and sale of 40,000,000 bales of otton, every dispute concerning it can only e adjudicated by the Arbitration Committee f the exchange. The members of the ex-hange are subject to its jurisdiction, and The members of the exsey allow no man who is not a member of he exchange, be he a broker or otherwise, to tade in the exchange except in the name f a broker or member of the exchange. So the New York Cotton Exchange as all the immense transactions passing arough it is as fully exempt from the operation of a writ emanating from the State ourts of New York or the United States burts sitting in New York or the United States burts of New York or the United States burts sitting in New York as if the exchange and its members were located in the city of Arespool. In other words, these men have reated in that exchange the right of sanctary, by which and through which every ransaction connected with the immense of the courts of the country and left to the determination of the exchange is taken away from the courts of the exchange is taken away from the courts of the exchange is taken away from the courts of the exchange is also to the determination of the exchange itself. termination of the exchange itself.

"Who gave these men the authority they have assumed? Where are their credentials is not for the farmers of Mississippi or Arcanase in fixing the prices of cotton for the world at large? They admit they fix the prices, but they say they do it as representatives. I dispute their authority. I say, your assumed power of representation is an

impudent usurpation, you represent nobody but yourselves. According to this paper they do fix the price of cotton; and when men have the power to fix the price of any commodity they fix it in their own interest."

BIG PHANTOM BUSINESS. New York actually received only

While New York actually received only 165,576 bales of cotton in a year, she claims to have exported 784,000 bales, and the future sales amount to 40,000,000 bales. It not only happens that as the future sales go up the number of real sales of cotton goes down.

"Everybody who has paid any attention to the cotton statistics of the present year knows that the crop is disastrously short. The best and most conservative estimates are that it will not exceed 6,500,000 bales, while the communities of the world in the received of the world which greatly and continually interferes with their business to their injury ought to be suppressed.

"I do not expect this bill to rid us of the evil complained of, for men intrenched, as these option dealers are, behind boards of trade, stock exchanges, and other commercial bodies, cannot be dislodged easily, but it will open the way-to more successful legislation after we shall have discovered the methods that will be adopted to evade the provisions of a law such as this will be."

The Senator denounced the spirit of gambling, which was such a growing evil throughout the whole country. He believed the passage of this bill would strike a strong blow at this.

At the conclusion of the speech Senator Washburn attempted to get the Senator for the speech Senator and the provisions of a law such as this will be."

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A vorte Promised Institute while he was read that while he was read the provisions of the speech senator washburn attempted to get the Senator for the speech senator washburn attempted to get the

not limited to the 9,000,000 bales of cotton raised last year in the United States and this year to the 6,500,000 bales raised in the United States; their only limit was their inatiate greed. They would sell and pour out on this market 40,000,000 bales of cotton as they did, with what effect? They said they could sell it down, and they did."

They broke it down by the sales of 1,938,-800 bales in one week. "Drawing on an illimitable supply of phantom, fictitions, inexhaustible cotton," they broke down the price one and a half cents a pound. The brokerage on the sham sales was \$484,000, while the total value of the cotton actually while the total value of the cotton actually sold was but \$198,000. This suggested the question: "Is not the community paying too high a price for distributing cotton through the instrumentality of futures when it takes the gross value of two and one-half bales to

ALL PAID BY THE PRODUCERS. The commissions on selling cotton are fixed at 12½ cents a bale. This is eventually paid by the men who raise the cotton. They must pay not only on the real but also on the sham pay not only on the real but also on the sham sales. Out of these profits these cotton gamblers build magnificent temples to Mammon in New York and New Orleans and dub them "Cotton Exchanges." The senator did not blame them for wanting to make money, but he did blame them for trying to persuade the American people and the American Senate not to touch this unhallowed traffic, which they pretend is all for charity, all for love of the farmer. He figured out that on the 9,000,000 bales raised last year these men got about \$19,000,000 out of the men who raised the cotton. It is a noticeable fact that raised the cotton. It is a noticeable fact that future sales are always lower than those for

THE SENATOR CONCLUDED:

"The cotton-raisers of this country, the wheat-raisers of this country, the corn-taisers of this country are entitled to some considera-tion at the hands of the American Senate. They have complained in their conventions, in their public meetings, in their Granges, in their lodges, and in every mode in which good citizens may make complaint of what good citizens may make complaint, of what they conceive to be evils which ought to be they conceive to be evils which ought to be remedied by legislation. They have complained of the "future" system. They feel it; the truth is, there is no concealing this great fact; they know, they feel that there has been great depression, that there has been great depression, that there has been a great lowering of prices; they know, they feel that their business has not only become unprofitable, but that it is prosecuted positively at a loss; the mortgage is on the homestead; debt is pressing; they have tried again and again to emancipate themselves from the shackles of this system; they find their cotton going lower and lower; they find rithout control from any source. They had surped the power of valuing the products of their cotton going lower and lower; they find that the dealers in these two exchanges are increasing year by year their purchases of "futures" and decreasing their purchases of real cotton. I think their voice ought to be

DELAY DEFEATED. Tuesday, Dec. 20, the Senate resumed the sideration of the Anti-Option Bill, pending question being an amendment by Senator Daniel to strike out section 10. Senator Blackburn moved to lay the bill aside to consider one introduced by him to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River. This was defeated; yeas, 13; nays, 41; not voting, 33.

SENATOR PALMER, OF ILLINOIS. then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He had been strongly pressed to vote for it, but he found it less satisfactory than a bill of the same intent now on the statute books of Illinois. There was a general com-plaint that this was not enforced, and he was posed to passing laws which were certain be disregarded. Judging from the daily papers of great cities future dealing was held public sentiment to be absolutely void of offense. This being the case it was unwise to pass laws which did not have the support of public opinion. He then proceeded to anal-yze the bill at length to show its contradicons and its failures todo what it pretended to.
"Now, Mr. President, what will be the

effect of this bill after it is passed, assuming that I am right in my construction? The farmers of Minnesota, north Wisconsin, and farmers of Minnesota, north Wisconsin, and the Dakotas will have certain privileged cus-tomers. They may deal with the millers, as they may now, because nothing in the bill affects any such transaction. They buy wheat; it becomes their property; they buy 'futures,' with all the rights, except the rights denied them under the option clause of this bill, and thus exclude from the field that large class of buyers who interfere with them, and who sometimes compel the miller to pay more for his wheat than he would pay if the market was under his exclusive control. That will be the effect everywhere. Either that is the proper construction of the bill or its authors are exceedingly unfortunate in the language

they have employed.

"There is another clause which provides that none of the permitted transactions shall occur upon any board of trade. That is a provision about which I have no feeling; but I do say and do insist that the manufacturers of raw or unmanufactured cotton, the brewers who deal in hops, the millers who purchase wheat, corn, and oats, the distillers who need wheat, corn, and outs, the discriters who need rye and barley, the trafficers in pork, lard, and bacon may, if this bill becomes a law, buy as if the law had never been passed; but the men who buy for other purposes, for commermen who buy for other purposes, for commercial purposes, are required to obtain a license. In that way a monopoly may be secured to these interests, the number of purchasers of farm products will be reduced, and the price will be dictated by those upon whom the power is conferred by this bill to dictate to the seller the price there will not require the price of the seller the price they will pay. The rings and combinations are well-known, recognized per-sons. They will be able to control the mar-

The Senator further opposed the bill on the ground that it was an unconstitutional inter-ference with the police powers of the States. Senators Hoar, Mitchell, and Peffer took exceptions to the Senator's statements, and plied him with questions.

ket, and the result will not be otherwise than

SENATOR PEFFER, OF KANSAS, followed Senator Palmer in favor of the bill, on Wednesday, Dec. 21. He said that 90 per cent. of the farmers favored the bill, or some-thing like it. The Patrons of Husbandry,

the Farmers' Alliance, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and other similar organireceive Association, and other similar organizations were unanimously for it, and sire pressing its passage. He doubted whether 100 farmer votes in the whole State of Kanasa could be found in opposition to the bill. It seemed to him that it was the plain duty of Congress to obey this request of the whole received.

A VOTE PROMISED IN JANUARY. Senator Harris said that while he was confi dent that a vote could be reached early in January, he did not want a date fixed now,

because there were a number of Senators who wanted to speak on the bill.

Senator Washburn said, "I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this bill was passed through the other House in June by an overwhelming majority. It is very evident that there is a pronounced majority in this body in favor of it. In my opinion ntne-tenths of the people in the country are looking anxiously for the passage of this bill, and ninety-nine one-hundredths of the farmers of the country are praying for because there were a number of Senators wh of the farmers of the country are praying for it. I feel that an early day should be fixed upon for the final vote; and while I am very much obliged for the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, I shall feel it my duty when we reconvene to ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill continuously until we reach a vote, even though it is done at the expense of long sessions. After six weeks have been occupied in this Chamber in discussing the bill, and when it was so long since passed by the popular branch of Congress, I feel that I should be false to my duty unless I pursued that course after the Senate reconvened."

Crop Statistics. The country's crop of wheat for 1892

is put at 500,000,000 bushels, and that of corn at 1,600,000,000 bushels. This record has been beaten in wheat three times. The yield was 504,000,000 bushels in 1882, 513,000,000 bushels in 1883, and 612,000,000 in 1891. In corn this year's figures have been surpassed seven times. The crop was 1,617,000,000 in 1882, 1,800,000,000 in 1884, 1,900,000,000 in 1885, 1,665,000-000 in 1886, 1,988,000,000 in 1888, 2,113,000,000 in 1889, and 2,060,000,-000 in 1891. While the average wheat harvest of the past 10 years was somewhat below that of 1892, that of corn was considerably in advance of this

Ginseng and Seneca.

The circular of Jas. McMillan & Co., Minneapolis, says: "The season is over for receiving these two articles. Ginseng is in good demand at slightly better prices. This advance is not occasioned by an advance in China, where it is all ultimately consumed, but to competition between dealers. There is no this advance has not done dealers much if any good, because it has been sold as fast as received and gone into consumption.'

The Brazil Coffee Crop.

The Bureau of American Republics is informed that 1,786,133 bags of coffee have been cleared from Rio de Janeiro for the United States during the first nine months of the present year, while during the same period 530,826 were shipped to Europe. During the same period in 1891 1,368,340 bags were sent to the United States while in 1890 1.433,366 came to this country. During the first nine months in 1891 538. 126 bags were sent to Europe, while in the corresponding period of the preceding year 489,631 bags went to the same destination.

Reports from Florida are to the effect that the new crop of tobacco is giving much better satisfaction than was expected. The predominance of dwarf leaf in it is a refutation of the idea that light colors indicate mildness, for nearly the entire crop is mild and excellent in flavor. But the scarcity of light leaf affords much annoyance to the manufacturers, as the demand for light colors still continues unabated.

Endurance of a Horse

A horse can live 25 days without solid food, merely drinking water; 17 days without either eating or drinking, and only five days when eating solid food without drinking.

American Lard is Cheaper.

American lard is being sold in the City of Mexico as fast as received at a wholesale price of 25 cents per pound, while the native lard is held at 26 cents

Exports of Grain and Flour.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that our exports of grain and flour for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were:

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Barley bushels	2,800,075	\$1,751,445
Corndo	75,449,849	41,500,460
Cornmeal barrels	287,007	919,961
Datsbushels	9,435,078	8,842,550
Datmealpounds	20,907,862	555,957 11,483,160
Rye bushels Rye flour barrels	13,040,716	22,461
Wheatbushels	157,280,251	161,999,133
Wheat flourbarrels	15,196,809	75,363,288
Total		296,077,418

THE CRANGE.

The 20th Annual Session of the Ohio State Grange.



There was a large at-tendance of farmers present who came mall over the State anxiously inquiring and looking as to what can be done for the relief of the agricultural interests of these United States. I have attended the

United States.

I have attended the last 13 sessions of the Ohio State Grange, and never before did I see so deep an interest manifested by farmers, and especially from members of the Grange Order. The Worthy Master of the National Grange was there taking a part in the proceedings. So far as counsel is concerned, and reporting to the meeting the needed work for the order to-day as he views the situation, no doubt many of his suggestions will be adopted and embraced in the reports of our various committees and adopted by our State Grange.

Greater care will now be exercised by this body to have all its work correctly done, more so than ever before. The Grange is no longer an experiment, but it has grown to be an institution and the greatest hope of American farmers. The best thought of very intelligent farmers is now centered upon the Grange, helping to mold it into greater usefulness and perfection, if possible. The citizens of Delaware gave us a magnificent reception on the evening of the 12th to close the labors of the first day, and such an ovation is in striking contrast to recognition we received from city people even 10 years acc. It shows most con-

Never before was our National Congress and cur State Legislature so anxious to ascertain the actual needs of agriculture as they are to-day. This advance should not be lost, and

but farmers themselves will always have this work to do, because all other vocations of our people are united, and being of so much lesser members they can and do do the most

First report was from Committee on Resolutions: That the salaries of all our State and County officials be reduced to compare more favorably with reduced rates of profits of all other classes, and it be sweeping enough to prevent the purchase of office by the corrupt use of money to secure them and still be a paying investment,

Resolved, That the State Legislature do not

repeal the Garber Salary law until something

Resolved, That the untiring efforts of all Resolved. That the untiring efforts of all farmers of Ohio should be made to prevent the repeal of the Rawlings law, which causes manufacturers of finished goods in stock to be placed upon the tax duplicate the same as all other personal property. The effect of this law has been to increase the tax duplicate of the State over \$2,000,000 the first year, and has been a great relief to the overloaded

petitioned to stop the further opening up of the public arid lands, because it is largely taken by syndicates and bad class of foreignexpense of the Government.

Resolved, That the Pure Food Bill passed at the last session of Congress by the Senate should now be passed by the House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States.

Resolved, That the free coinage of silver and increase of the volume of money shall be made possible by National law as soon as it can be

until the above laws are enacted, and it earnestly invites the co-operation of all other

be elected by the direct vote of the people, and that all necessary measures such as change of United States Constitution to effect that end be commenced immediately.

pass laws that will most effectually suppress
the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors. Thursday at D aom. the State Grange com in listening to reports of officers showing the financial benefits of the Order. It being of home interest only I omit it, but the farmers of Ohio are making money by the facilities offered them through the State Grange Eighteen resolutions were discussed, but all of them were of local interest only. Election of officers was then in order, and this being done by ballot it consumed considerable time.

At 6 o'clock p. m. the Grange took a recess antil 7 p. m. At 350 clock p. m. the faculty and students of the Wesslyan University or this city met with the State Grange, some 800 in number, and we had one hour of intellectual feast, -HENRY TALCOTT.

The annual meeting of the Vermont State Grange, which began on Dec. 20, was the most successful ever held. The meeting was largely attended, and the reports of all the fficers were very gmtifying. The additi of new members was very great; in fact, greater than was reported since the books of the Secretary closed with the November quarter, and the time between then and the



in the early part of last month, was the scene of the 20th Annual Session of the 10hio State Grange.

contrast to recognition we received from city people even 10 years ago. It shows most conclusively to the members of this State Grange that the farmers' cause as presented by the Grange Order is fast gaining the respect and support of all fair-minded people of this Nation

the actual needs of agriculture as they are to-day. This advance should not be lost, and it is the highest duty of every intelligent and influential farmer in America to join the Order and help in the work and glory to be gained by this work. It is now absolutely certain that agriculture will not take care of itself, but forces thereal there is the state of the state effectual work in their favor. This is a competition that is modern, but it will not die, and hereafter farmers must meet it by the same efforts or reduce their interests and forfeit the respect and aid of all other classes. At the close of each day's session I will give you a brief report of the work of the several committees as adopted by the Ohio State Grange, well knowing you cannot allot any undue space of your valuable paper to this report or comments I might feel inspired to

Promptly at 9 a. m. on Wednesday the State Grange commenced their second day of labor. The forencen was occupied in reading or receiving brief statements of the contents of resolutions to be acted upon by the numer-ous committees and then referred to the proper

At 2 p. m. the Grange continued to monive the reports of committees, and discussion then in order and the merits of every resolution had to be fully set forth before the State Grange would adopt it. Many were lost christially, a few were referred back to the committees, and those of a National and State character I will now give as briefly as possible

burdens of the farmer.

Resolved, That our National Congress be ers as soon as made tillable and fertile at the

Resolved, That gambling in farm produc-tions, as lately passed by the House of Repre-sentatives, should now be passed by the Senate

done, and as demanded by every farmers' or-ganization for the past 10 years or more.

Resolved, That this State Grange will never stop this demand upon our National Congress

farmer organizations and farmers.

Resolved, That the United States Senator

THE VERMONT CRANGE.

A Successful Meeting at Brattleboro on Dec. 20.

will ate of the session was not counted.

On Wednesday, the second day of the proceedings, the election of officers was held,

which resulted in the selection of the follow-

BALLS OF FIRE



WE'VE OUR FIGHTING CLOTHES ON:

THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND EXORBITANT PROFITS.

minster West; Chaplain, F. S. Jackson, Underhill; Treasurer, C. J. Bell, E. Hardwick; Secretary, D. D. Howe, Burlington; Gate keeper, J. F. Bennett, Tunbridge; Ceres, Mrs. M. Louisa Bell, E. Hardwick; Pomona, Of Interest to Farmers and Mrs. M. Louisa Bell, E. Hardwick; Pomona, Mrs. Lizzie B. Messer, Rochester; Flora, Mrs. W. L. Park, Lyndon; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. H. Clark, Westminster West; members of the Executive Committee, W. L. Park, Lyndon; A. O. Coleman, Bond-

Thirty-seven candidates were admitted to the sixth degree, and after these were conferred E. C. Hutchinson, State Sec-retary of New Hampshire, was intro-duced. He made an elequent speech duced. He made an eloquent speech, in which he stated that he brought the greeting of 11,000 Patrons from his State. He dwelt upon the popularity of the Grange in New Hampshire, and informed his hearers that the present Governor was a member of the Order, and that the Governor-elect would in all probability be a member. All the Congress men from the State are also members.

On Thursday Mrs. Luna S. Peck, Chairman of the Woman's Work in the Grange, sub mitted her report. The report of the Com-mittee on Besolutions was in favor of the free delivery of mail in rural districts, of the Pure Food Bill, and of the Anti-Option Bill now pending before Congress. The Vermont pending before Congress. The Vermont Senators and Representatives in Congres were urged to support these bills.

A resolution was offered by the Committee on Agriculture opposing the repeal of the sugar-bounty law. C. D. Whitman, Super-intendent of the Vermont Maple Sugar Exhibition at the Chicago Exhibition, showed how the laws had beneated the quality of maple sugar. After a good deal of discussion resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the Vermont delegation in Congress

to sustain the bounty law.

C. J. Bell, the Treasurer of the State Grange, in a very appropriate and pretty speech, presented the State Master with a purse of \$75.

The Committee on Taxation made a favor able report exempting mortgages from taxation bearing 5 per cent. interest. All the speakers were of the opinion that double taxation was unjust, but the report of the com-mittee was not adopted. The reports of the other committees were presented and adopted.
Resolutions were passed pledging the hearty co-operation of the State Grange in the State Board of Agriculture and Dairymen's Association in their efforts to educate the farmers of Vermont and improve their condition. After the usual vote of

THE MASSACHUSETTS GRANGE.

thanks the session adjourned until next year.

An Enthusiastic and Enjoyable Meeting Held in Springfield.

The 20th annual session of the Massachusetts The 20th annual session of the Massachusetts State Grange was held in Springfield, beginning with Tuesday, Dec. 20. The State Master being ill the meeting was called to order by Past Master N. B. Douglass. After the address of welcome and the response had been delivered, the report of the State Master. E. D. Howe, was read. It disclosed the fact that five years ago, on the same date and in the same city, the State membership was less while to-day the number of patrons is more than 10,000 with 119 Granges. During the past year six new Granges have been organ-ized and the membership has increased over and the membership has increase 1,000. Two new Grange halls have been dedicated, and in nearly every Grange a healthy and vigorous condition exists. The financial status was never better, and from ources of information he gleans evidences of

prosperity and perpetuity.

The cases which demanded an early settlement he cited as follows: A revision of the tax laws; the raising of money for school purposes by a State tax; the analysis of concentrated feed the same as that for commercial fertilizers; legislation for the improvement of country roads; the checking of the formation of cider bar-rooms: that laws for the Government of the people shall be referred to the people for indorsement before their enaction; revision of the laws relating to the sealing of weights and measures, by which milk-bottles shall be distinctly stated not to be

measures" in the meaning of the statutes.
The Executive Committee recommended a entingance of the inspection service, an an opriation of \$300 for the legislative agent's lary, and \$100 for lecture work. The State Lecturer, Stockwell, urged that his program be varied so as to interest the old and the

By the report of the Treasurer it was shown that the Grange had on hand \$4,338.62. The reports of the Chaplain, Steward, Assistant eward, and Gate Keeper were very satis-ctory. Pomona, Mrs. Stockwell, in her verbal report made an appeal for more atention to fruit culture.

The Tuesday evening session was taken up with speeches. Secretary Sessions, of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, gave words of encouragement. The other speakers gave their views of current affairs, enjoyable and profitable meeting ended for another year.

The Rhode Island Grange.

The sixth annual session of the Rhode Is-Hall, East Providence, on Jan. 17 and 18.
The meeting will be held in East Providence on the invitation of Roger William Grange. very interesting program has been ar

Kansas Board of Agriculture. The 22d annual meeting of the Kan-

sas State Board of Agriculture will convene in Music Hall, Topeka, Kan., Jan. 11, at 4 p. m., and continue until all business requiring attention is disposed of. The program is a strong one, and covers in a general way the topics of great interest to farmers of Kansas. Henry Wallace, editor Iowa Homestead. present the subject of Clovers. Prof. James Wilson, director Iowa Experiment-Station, will give us Light on the Dairy Business. Col. H. M. Vaile, of Independence, Mo., will enlighten us on Short Horns and Thoroughbred Cattle. Besides, many agricultural topics of special interest to farmers are Master, Alpha Messer, Rochester; Overseer, Cassius Peck, Brookfield; Lecturer, E. O. Lee, Vernon; Steward, O. O. Whitney, E. discussed by practical men.

Bethel; Assistant Steward, J. H. Clark, West-minster, West; Chaplain, F. S. Jackson, Un-

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d, and the paper one year, upon receipt of

in place. Evergreens are excellent for

this purpose. Dead plants should be

taken out of the garden, and not left

to disfigure it all Winter. Many allow

them to remain until the Spring, ex-

pecting then to take everything away;

but it is much better to do it in the

Fall, making it a point to clean up out-

doors at this season just as much as the

A very pretty way to decorate the mantel for the holidays is to use bright-

hued Autumn leaves, which have been

preserved, mixing them with the fresh

green ones in vases or pots. The pots

themselves should be covered with trail-

A dinner table may also be decorated

ers are never out of place when used

always used to hide unsightly pots in

Someone wants to know what to do

and put in a paper bag to be hung in

care is necessary. Of course the attic is

a good place, provided it is not so cold

as to freeze. In the Spring the young

bulblets are to be taken off from the

base of the old bulbs and planted in

rows in the garden. If they are in good

soil, and are taken care of, they will

bloom the second year. If blossoms are

wanted early they can be set in the house

in a warm place and planted out later.

They must have plenty of water, warmth,

For Her Sake.

We wish to call the attention of the

shopping department of our paper. We

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They Work Like Men.

hard workers, says Frank G. Carpenter.

You see them everywhere in the fields

mowing and reaping, spading up the

ground and raking the hay and doing,

in fact, everything that man can do.

They work in gangs of 20 to 30, and each

gang of women is usually directed by a

man, who acts as overseer and who keeps

them at their work. They go into the

fields almost as soon as they are old

enough to walk, and they work until they are gray haired. Hard labor soon

takes the beauty out of them, and the

older women have faces like leather, full

of wrinkles and furrowed with care. The

young girls are plump, bright-eyed, and,

in some cases, pretty. I have seen few

beautiful women among them, but there

are few very ugly ones. The type of

the Russian peasant's face is that of the best type of a kind mother, and the msto

of the faces show strength of character,

and many of them are what you would

call fine looking. Marriages among the peasants are made both on the ground

of convenience and love. The sexes

associate so closely together in their work

and in the villages that they have a

chance to get thoroughly acquainted

with one another, and a good strong

woman just doubles the working force of

the man who marries her without very

materially increasing his expenses.

Neither sex among the peasants spends

much upon dress. The women wear nothing but handkerchiefs upon their

heads while working in the fields, and

their feet are generally bare. In the

Summer such shoes as they use are made

of bark, woven into the form of slippers

like basket work, and in the Winter they

put great heavy boots of felt upon their feet. Neither sex wear stockings, and

they wrap a cotton rag around the foot

and up the ankles to about the middle

of the calf, tying it round and round

with a string. Their dresses are short,

working. They wear little or no under-

clothes, and their Summer dress consists

of this skirt, a chemise and a short sack,

often covered with strings of beads.

The peasant women of Russia are all

housekeeper does indoors.

ing vines or with moss.

entirely.

and a rich soil.

funded.



Polly.

She didn't shine at college, Has little school-book knowledge, Can't parse or pose in Grammar, Can't wield geologic hammer, Knows nothing of astronomy, Political economy, Knows nothing of astronomy,
Political economy,
Political economy,
Greek, Latin, mathematics,
Still leas of social statics;
She's green in Browingology,
Half heathenish in theology,
She makes sharp wittleisms
On their higher criticisms,
Sho never studied botany,
Grand fads she hasn't got any,
She isn't stuffed with art conceits,
Nor puffed up with their counterfeits;
In short, she's just a jolly
Model helpmate is my Polly;
Not a pedant, nor a shocking
Stuck-up frump of a blue stocking,
But a clever little woman,
And so gloriously human,
Born to cheer me all through life;
That's why Polly is my wife.

— Baltimore News.

What a Woman Can Do.



pecially housekeepers, are disposed discouraged and life

these dubious hours the amount of good it is possible for them to do if they are in earnest with life.

Every woman, however busy, may find time to make life a little sweeter to those around her by concentrated effort along certain lines. She may take up some simple accomplishment, some definite course of reading, giving to it only "odd moments," and thus make her home and herself more attractive to her family.

To show what it is possible for one woman who is enthusiastic to accomplish, attention is directed to the work of Mrs. Ernest Hart, carried on among the starving Irish peasantry of Donegal.

Nine years ago, while making a jaunting tour of that district, she was very much impressed by the fact that the peasants never asked for money, but always for work. She put on her thinking cap, and before long a solution of the problem presented itself. Why not the table sparkling with its array of encourage these people to improve upon glass and silver and china, and loaded their native arts and develop new ones? She immediately sought customers for home-made socks and gloves. She found teachers who would go to their cottages and teach them the better use of their wheels, thus stimulating into life the old industries of briding spinn- happiness are rarely, when obtained, if ing, and weaving.

ments in her own laboratory, and after enjoyment. many failures at last succeeded in ascerbeachen, and heather might be used to make no effort to advance to what we produce fast and invariable colors. wish for and dream about. It is only all who cared to learn.

Other women became interested in this great work and offered their services. Two ladies were sent to Oxfordshire to learn torchon and pillow lace making, to return and go from house to house to teach the women and girls this finer

By never tiring energy Mrs. Hart has been able not only to teach them these useful industries, but has also been able to find customers for their wares.

Gradually in these nine years the work has increased until now among the industries are numbered those of spinning, weaving, dyeing, clothes making, tailoring, cloth manufacturing, carpentry, wheelwrights' work, sewing, lacemaking, sprigging, and embroidering. Each one of these arts is founded on knowledge drawn from scientific experiments. In every case the peasants are taught technical work so as to command the highest prices for their goods.

During the last two Winters no less than 4,700 lessons have been given each season. It is estimated that over \$100,-000 are now paid annually into Donegal.

Mrs. Hart has received a concession to give an exhibit at the Columbian Exposition, and it promises to be one of the great attractions at Chicago next year. The display will consist of an Irish village. spicuous among the little cottages will be a fac-simile of Donegal Castle as it exists to-day in its semi-ruinous condition. Each cottage is to represent the industry of one country, and in each will be peasant boys and girls, in native costume, at work.

Editor's Chat.

I WONDER how many of you have ever read that beautiful prose idyl by George William Curtis, entitled "Prue and I." Long ago, when it first appeared, I read it with intense pleasure, and to-day my enjoyment of its pages is as keen as ever. Its sentences flow along as smoothly as the deep river glides upon a Summer's day, and there is music in every rounded period. But the charm does not all lie here. Beyond the beauty of style is the beauty and purity of thought. Dear, quaint Prue becomes a living personality to us, and the "I" who is talking is a real human being whose portrait, selfdrawn, shows us "the garments with unless they are to be ruined. their shining knees and carefully brushed who walks in our sight day by day.

Underneath all of this description of journeys in Spain, which, as you know, is only another name for the castle building in which we all sometimes indulge, are many lessons that learned would help to make life easier. One of the principal ones is to make the best of everything as it is, until we see some way of changing what we do not like. He, this gentle old man who is the "I" that with his Prue lives and loves and enjoys everything which he sees that is fair and beautiful, even though he is old and not rich in this world's goods, gathers flowers where the restless and discontented only

I do not think there can be anything sweeter or more tender than this about the swift moving of the years:

pluck rue.

"For the years pass like Summer clouds, Aurelia, and the children of vesterday are the wives and mothers of toat times to become discovered and day. Even I do sometimes discover the mild eyes of my Prue fixed pensively grow faint hearted bloom which she remembered there in at the prospects of a the days, long ago, when we were young. monotonous She will never see it there again, any with the daily more than the flowers she held in her rounds of homely duties. They some hand in our old Spring rambles. Yet times lose sight of the fact that routine that the house sight of the fact that routine that the house sight of the fact that slowly gathers as she gazes is an equally important factor in the life is not grief that the bloom has faded of every working man. They forget in from my cheek, but the sweet consciousness that it can never fade from my heart, and as her eyes fall back upon her work again, or the children climb her lap to hear the old fairy tales they already know by heart, my wife Prue is dearer to me than the sweetheart of those days long ago."

Ah, would that there were more who folks. could sing this sweet song of "Prue and I," breathing so much of love and harmony; of a love that is of the spirit and not of the body; love that knows no change though the eye grows dim, the cheek pale, and the step falters; love that survives all trials, all changes; then, indeed, old age would not wear the aspect of terror that it often does now.

The way in which he consoles himself to a grand dinner not only calls a smile to one's face in reading, but it teaches its gentle lesson as well. Even though he may not sit down with the dear wife at with tempting delicacies, he finds compensations in that he does not have to suffer the inevitable annoyances that come to the diner-out. In other words, he shows that the things actiong for and believe would add so greatly to our they come to us at all, what we imagined An investigating trip to Scotland they would be. Little things which do gave her some ideas of the uses of home not enter into our thought of possibilidyes. She immediately began experities shadow the realization and spoil the

Yet it is not meant that we should sit g definitely how the native lichens, down contented with just what is, and Again, teachers were sent the rounds to that these castles in Spain which we build and desire to live in are never so beauti-

ful as they seem in the distance. And this exquisite prose idyl teaches another thing, too-that around us, perhaps in our own houses, may be heroes and martyrs, only not being introduced to us with the blare of trumpets and the sounding of cymbals we do not know them. It is certain, though, that the life we call wasted is often the fullest of accomplishment, for it is full of duties done, and no matter how homely they may be, the Infinite God placed them according to design and to carry out His purposes.

We noticed that a highly esteemed contemporary in the Dec. 10 edition makes this statement: "You can't make jelly out of green fruit." Much as we dislike to differ with our friend, we cannot refrain from saying that the brevity should read: "You can't make jelly out of ripe fruit." When we stop to consider what ripe fruit is and the difference between its chemical composition and that of green fruit, it is perfectly plain that our friend said "green' when "ripe" was intended. As soon as fruit is ripe decomposition is already there. In other words, the cell walls are less of the fiber also. Anyone who has a very considerable proportion of green fruit be added. The extracted fiber of ripe fruit is what makes our jelly turn

Fall and Winter Fashions.

comfort? Or, is there a fascination in the trailing skirt, with its swish-swashswish as its wearer walks, that makes the inconvenience and dirt fade into the knife cuts off the fine-feeding roots that background of the consciousness? Anyway, the reign of the long skirt is still
which extends only to the waist. Even
on fete day their dresses are not very
turn the pot upside down upon the left
which extends only to the waist. Even
on fete day their dresses are not very
turn the pot upside down upon the left upon us, and we suffer, but fall into line hand, strike it smartly with the right of a white chemise cut low at the all the same. Those worn upon the hand, and usually the plant will slip neck, with long, full sleeves, and dropstreet are just long enough to serve as out. Should you wish to remove the sweepers. Even when they make a pre- old soil for any reason, set it in a dish tense of being short, they remain of a of water and move it back and forth length to compel lifting when walking very gently until it is washed out suffi-

Skirts are still made very plain and two sizes larger than the one you have elbows; my white cravat, careless, yet fitted carefully, although there is a little prim, my meditative movement as I tendency toward more fullness than put my stick under my arm to pare an during the Summer. In fact, there was in the flower article of October, and pro--as vivid to us as many another an attempt to revive paniers, but it failed ceed as there described. entirely.

Sleeves are yet worn large above the elbows, in some cases we are told measuring a yard around. It is need-in gradually and then pressing it down less to say that there can be no beauty carefully; moisten the soil slightly. Peoin an exaggeration of this kind. Velvet ple are apt to use too much water in sleeves are used upon all kinds of gowns, whether for indoors or the street. If well made they always add elegance to the costumes.

The are apt to use not much water in transplanting. If the roots are broken in changing be sure to cut back the tops as much or more than the roots have lost. Probably most of the read-

The two sleeves represented in the ers of THE AM RICAN FARMER have cut are exceedingly pretty. The first is made preparations for Winter; but if made of cloth with an insertion of a not, it should be done at once. Cover heavily-braided band of another color, the plants that require protection with or of a plaid velvet. The second has leaves, over which must be placed the gauntlet cuff which is greatly liked branches of some kind to hold them by many people.

The newest and most fashionable wool materials have a rough surface, not pretty at all, and yet seeming to be popular. Corded goods are also worn a great deal, and repped materials.

In silks, bengalines are still in favor.

Plaid silks are very stylish and are used in some handsome gowns in combination with wool goods. Brocaded silks are also quite popular. Black silks made up with white revers and cuffs are worn by elderly ladies at receptions. For dinner parties and receptions at home, the young ladies of the family may wear bright-red gowns.



A very handsome misses' suit consists of dark-red flannel dress and cloak both bordered with black fur.

The favorite combination at this season is hunter's green and violet. Children's costumes are simple as usual this year. Large sashes tied singly under the arms are popular for the little

WORK FOR BUSY FINGERS.

Some Pretty Things for Making the Home Attractive.

SHOE PENWIPER.

Take a baby's shoe of red kid. Cut out four round pieces of black cloth, each three inches in diameter; pink the because "Prue and I" were not invited edges and fold them together twice, then push the pointed ends into the toe part of the shoe so the pinked edges of the cloth may project at the top, so the pen can be easily wiped upon it.

PANSY PINCUSHION.

Cut two pieces of cardboard in the shape of a pansy. Cover one side of one with bright yellow silk and one side of the other with deep purple velvet. Then outline on these with yellow and dark-red silks long lines and close stitches in the center so as to make them look like pansies. Then overhand the two pieces together, leaving a small place, and stuff this full of worsted, pressing it down to make it as hard and firm as possible. After it is filled sew up the opening.

An Evening's Entertainment.

After the holidays are over and we are again settled to everyday life we shall look forward to a few months of home enjoyments around our own or a neighbor's fireside. The evening's entertainment may be planned with no expense and very little trouble, in which both old and young may enter. This is called a "cobweb party." Before the guests come the hostess has the webs all prepared, and as soon as all have arrived the fun may begin. As many pieces of linen thread as there are guests are measured off 10 yards long. These pieces are of two colors, one for the ladies and one for the gentlemen. On both ends of each piece of thread is a drop of red sealing wax, so that no mistake can be made as to honesty of the "returns."

All of the pieces start from one point, perhaps a hanging lamp in the center of the room. From there they are taken separately to a picture nail around a table leg into the next room and back again; indeed, into every conceivable place. Of course the threads will cross frequently, and at such crosses John and Mary are apt to find knots which will not untie. At a signal from the hostess each one chooses a thread and starts out to find the waxed end. It requires no small amount of patience and dexterity to untangle your thread without breaking it. The person who is lucky enough broken down, and we are unable to ex- to be first reports to the hostess, and so tract the juice without getting more or on the second and third. It is falling out of custom to give "booby" prizes, but had experience in jelly making knows instead some little trifle may be given that ripe crab apples or ripe grapes can-not be made into jelly that will set unless remembrance of the evening.

About Window Gardening and Other

Things. A great deal of care is necessary in potting and repotting plants. Many times they are killed by carelessness in Do we really want short dresses and taking them up. One of the worst things to do is to catch the pot up in one hand and run a knife around the inside in order to loosen the earth. The ciently. Then take a pot only one or been using, have some good potting soil, and put the drainage in just as described One of the most important things is to

THE ORCHARD.

Cullings.

Five car loads of Maine apples were lately sold in Chicago at \$3 per barret.

by the cold of Winter, and if not killed they stand unproductive, a source of disappointment to their owners. The soil should be rich, deep, and kept open and moist, that it may not freeze. Wood ashes are especially good for quince

An ingenious method of protecting orange groves from frost has been adopted by Riverside growers in California. Pe troleum is run through pipes laid between the rows of trees, and burnt at equal distances. Clouds of vapor which by running-vines connecting small dishes arise prevent frost in the air. Large of flowers. There can be nothing more vessels of petroleum are used in smaller beautiful than these decorations. Flow- groves. The cost is estimated at \$10 an acre.

judiciously. Fancy jardineres may be That old story of Horace Greely, when on his farm at Chappaqua, is well known. which are placed flowers. After the pot He offered his guests foreign-grown is set in one, then vines can be made to oranges, together with apples from his run over the edges so as to cover them own orchard, with the remark: "Take your choice gentlemen; each cost me the same." The abundance of Florida with the bulbs of tuberoses. It is late oranges this year, and the dearth of now to give directions, but perhaps the home-grown apples makes the story have knowledge will be useful next year. a new application. Before the frost has an opportunity to touch them they should be taken up

We may profit by the mistakes of othera A Pennsylvania farmer, in going over the mistakes he has made through a cool, dry place until Spring. No other the year, says: "Sold our Winter apples too early, and lost 25 cents per bushel. Held our potatoes too long last Spring, and sold for 35 cents, when we could have gotten 50 cents in the Winter. Planted my potato rows three feet apart leaving too much soil exposed to the hot sun after the weather turned dry. Had better made them two and a half feet and had the vines shade the land."

The grapevine of Mrs. Blanchard, in LADIES' READY-MADE SUIT. Caneman, Ore., bore this year about 1,200 pounds of fruit. The Oregon City Enterprise says: "The vine is of enormous proportions. It has a circumference near the ground of 47 inches, and at a hight of about a foot divides into readers of the "Farmhouse" to the two branches, one of which, at the point of division, has a circumference of 37 have undertaken to furnish to the lady inches and the other of 25 inches. The two branches together have a length of over 250 feet, and some of the grapes are an inch in diameter. The vine, of the Isabella variety, was budded in 1857 on a California stock by J. P. Blanchard. We get our goods in large quantities at Wine made from the grapes by Mrs. New York wholesale prices, and give Blanchard has the flavor of choice port. our subscribers the benefit. We have In the same garden are second-crop Bartlett pears almost ripe."

Grapes.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: The question is often asked among farmers what varieties of grapes are best to grow for home consumption. Among sweet grapes for the table the Delaware an Niagara ranks first, and among the newer sorts the Pocklington comes highly reccommended. It resembles in color and flavor the Niagara, but ripens its fruit about a week earlier, making it very desirable for market purposes.

The Lindley and Warden are both desirable colored grapes for home consumption and market, making a succession with the other two varieties. The Warden is a seedling from the Concord, but a thinner skinned, softer grape than its parent, and ripens about 10 days in ad-

The Concord is a standard grape for jelly wine or for shipping purposes. In trimming vines in the Fall old vines cut out can be made into a pile and burned, and new canes growing next to main stem left, and these cut back to their joint. All those that are of well ripened wood can be cut into suitable lengths, tied together, and packed in boxes filled with damp sand and buried. Early in Spring these can be taken out and planted. where they are to remain, and the grower knows then just what varieties is grow-

Grapes need rich ground and thorough cultivation the same as anything else, and when wires and posts are provided, and the vines well trimmed and cared for, you will be surprised at the small area of ground required to raise several tons of grapes.-Mrs. John Gaillard, Erie County, Pa.

Bark Cleaning.

One time is as good as another for cleaning the bark of fruit trees. Fall or early Winter is usually chosen as being the most convenient season. Hot slacked lime is applied by means

of a stiff broom, and if the wash is made to reach into every crevice there is no chance for an egg or insect to escape. If desirable, the wash may be colored with and they tuck them up while they are burnt umber and lampblack, and should be applied again in the Spring.

Valuable Tree Stumps. which extends only to the waist. Even The vandal woodcutters in the California sequoia forests used to cut trees at a distance of from 12 to 20 feet above the ground in order to avoid the gnarled ping down to the kness, with an apron tied and knotted base. But it has lately over the bust, constitute a woman's outbeen found that these stumps are as valuable as the straight wood. The fit. This chemise-like dress is fastened gnarls present most beautiful figurings, over the bust and under the arms, and is held by braces over the shoulders. The and the wood is sawn into thin sheets and used for interior decorations. Now apron is tied around the waist, as well as over the shoulders, and the skirt these stumps are being dug out, and soon reaches nearly to the feet. The dress is not even a vestige will remain to show embroidered with a cross-stitch of red and | what was the appearance of some of the blue, and the neck above the chemise is most majestic natural monuments of this wonderful continent,

THE

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

lately sold in Chicago at \$3 per barrel.

Peach trees and other small fruits which is thought to be too tender to leave unprotected should have a mulch applied to them now, as the ground is in good condition for it.

Water should not be allowed to stand in the orchards. Trees cannot endure cold feet. In level clay soils surface drainage may be provided by well-made furrows in the center between each two rows of trees, but the best way to drain is to lay lines of tiles several feet deep.

Quince trees are often killed outright by the cold of Winter, and if not killed the very best quality and of the largest value for the respective prices given. It will be noticed that we have given the price and postage is not named, articles will be sent by express to the mearest express office, except where it is stated that the very least of the same class of goods.

In all cases where postage is given our patrons the case of everything sent by mall. In those cases where postage is not named, articles will be sent by express to the mearest express office, except where it is stated that the very least of the same class of goods.

The large assortment of house-hold articles for the special benefit of our lady readers. In the preparation of this list we had in view particularly the wants of mothers during the approaching holiday season. We have there fore included a list of gifts for the special benefit of our lady readers. In the preparation of this list we had in view particularly the wants of mothers during the approaching holiday season. We have thurse the children and pains in the examination of the largest stocks of goods in the New York market. We have thus been able to secure many things not to be found at all in our country stores, and in all cases we have aimed to save our patrons at least 40 per cent. Upon readers. In the preparation of this list we had in view particularly the wants of mothers during the approaching holiday season. We have thurse the very best wants of mothers during the approaching holiday season.

postpaid.

In all cases where postage is given our patrons will understand that the article is mailable, and that we will send it postpaid when the specified postage is inclosed. In the case of these articles we charge nothing for the cost of packing and handling, but simply sak the average postage to reimburse us for the stamps required.





tan, blue, gra;

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUIT.



SPECIAL! SPECIAL!!



s the biggest bargain ever offered, a girl's all e flannel sallor suit, trimmed with two rows o reules braid on skirt and collar. All sizes, 6, 8

LADIES AND MISSES' FURS,

No. 26 is a very handsome American seal set, consisting of muff and boa, with animal's head. Price . . 811.50

Postage 22c. No. 27 is a handsome, genuine black Astrakhan set, consisting of muff and collaret, with head; muff handsomely lined with satin; collaret 29 inches long

Postage 20c.



Nos. 26, 27

LADIES' GLOVES



No. 28. No. 29.

No 28—Ladies' Blaritz 6-but'on le English reds, brawns, slates, and and durable. Per pair, pestpaid... Can furnish any of the above wit same color of grove or black. The good value in New York for \$1. No. 29—Heavy dog skin, ladies' gantlets, suitable for driving or screet wear. Per pair, postpaid... \$1.3 No. 30—Eight-buttoned glace, real kid, more warranted in any color required. Per pai Also can furnish any of the light shades







embroidery, or in grays, browns, or blacks, with lery to match the glove or in contrasting order (to 8. Per pair, postpaid...... "Our Pauline" glace real kid; warranted. Can furnish 4-button tans in lemons and pearls, with narrow



OUR GREATEST BARGAIN.



These outfits are the best we have ever offered, and

FINE ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS



titched handkerchiefs, with embroiders ial, cream white; any initial except I, O, I, and Z. Price



STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Meetings Held at Chicago and Elsewhere.-The American Essex Association.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: A there was no stock show, the American Essex held their annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, with Vice-President Walworth in the chair. The books showed a cash balance and a full supply of Vol. 1 on hand. A motion prevailed giving notice that at the next annual meeting a vote to amend Art. 7 of the constitution would be taken.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Fairs to select expert judges on Essex swine as are recommended by the association.

Mr. E. C. Rouse, of Albion, Mich., was recommended for Superintendent of Swine Department at the World's Fair. The Secretary was instructed to close entries for Vol. 2 March 1, 1893, and have it published in time for the World's Fair at Chicago. The following officers were elected for

President, M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale, Mich.; Vice-President, L. E. Mahan, Malcolm, Neb.; Secretary - Treasurer, F. M. Srout, McLean, Ill.

Board of Directors: A. C. Green, Winchester, Ind.; W. R. Cavitt, Bryan, Tex.: and H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb. The association adjourned to meet during the swine exhibit at the World's Fair, 1893 .- W. M. WILEY, ex-Secretary, New Augusta, Ind.

American Polled Durham Breeders' Association.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: Your request for notes of the recent American Polled Durham Breeders' Association I take pleasure in complying with. The meeting was held in Grand Pacific Hotel on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 1 p. m., and a good representation was present. The Secretary's report showed a very growing interest in this breed of cattle throughout the country. During the year they had been recognized as a distinct breed by the Columbian Exposition, and classified as such; also receiving the same classification by the Agricultural Boards in States where they are bred. Their membership was more than doubled during the year, and the treasury has an abundant surplus. A most harmonious feeling existed throughout the meeting. The breeders reported ready sales at good prices. The following officers were chosen for the coming year:

President, Wm. W. Crane, Tippe-

canoe City, O.; Vice-President, John Shafer, Middletown; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Burleigh, Mazon, Ill. son, Clawson, O.; W. S. Miller, Elmore,

O.; J. F. Burleigh, Mazon, Ill. Board of Directors, Wm. W. Crane Tippecanoe City, O.; A. E. Burleigh, Mazon, Ill.; John R. Shafer, Middletown, O.; Salem R. Clawson, Clawson, O.; W. S. Miller, Elmore, O.; J. F. Burleigh, Mazon, Ill.; Leander Cay-

wood, Frederictown, O. There was not much new business brought up and the association adjourned to meet next season some time during the Columbian Exposition at call of President .- A. E. BURLEIGH. Secretary.

Shire Horse Association.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: At our there was nothing of importance except the Executive Committee was authorized to offer prizes-medals, plates or cups-to the value of \$500, to be competed for at the World's Fair in 1893. The Shire Horse Association of England also offer through our Association two gold medals for best stallion and mare. You will notice by reference to the index American breeders are well satisfied with reason why America may not produce as repeated for the benefit of those do our friends over the pond .- CHAS. Burgess, Secretary, Wenona, Ill.

American Sussex Association

Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn., the Secretary of the American Sussex Association, informs us the organization did not hold a meeting in Chicago, as was given out.

Victoria Swine Breeders' Association.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER: At the annual meeting of the Victoria Swine Breeders' Association, held in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1892, Vice-President P. Manley, Youngstown, O., presiding, the Secretary's report showed that 100 shares were sold and were owned by 57 members. The number of applications received for Vol. 2 were 703. Amount of cash in Treasury, \$195.85. The report was adopted. Officers elected for

ensuing year:
President, R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Vice-President, J. R. Brabazon, ling their young, the stomach must be

Directors, Geo. F. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; ble quantities.

Patrick Manley, Youngstown. O.; A. J. Benedict, Woodworth, Wis.; J. R. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis., and H. W.

Riley, Greenville, Mich. Executive Committee, Geo. F. Davis, R. D. Warner, Whitewater, Wis., and J. R. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis.

It was passed that entries for Vol. 2 close July 1, 1893, and that Vol. 2 be published as soon after as possible. The meeting adjourned to meet again during the Fat Stock Show 1893.-GEO. F. Davis, Secretary, Dyer, Ind.

Shelter for the Animals.

The experience of several Winters should teach those who have cattle the necessity of having some kind of shelter to protect them from the wind, snow, and nclemencies of the weather. The cost of such a shed should be but very little. There is no necessity of building a fine structure and finishing it up in extra good style. Plain, rough boards, fast-tened so as to exclude the wind and to carry off all the water, is all that is necessary. It is very poor policy to wait until the last moment before building such. Now that Winter is here it can be seen how great the cattle suffer from the weather. No amount of high feeding can overcome the difficulty, but with a good shed it will take less feed to carry the animals through the Winter. While it may be cold just at present do not stop and fail to construct a proper shelter if you have not done so. It may require a little hard work and be quite a hardship, but if you will consider the good it will do your cattle you will never falter in the work.

Wasting Forage.

Because there is plenty of feed on hand there is no reason in the world why it should be used extravagantly and wasted. The forage wasted took the same amount of nutrition from the soil as that which the cattle have eaten. It took just as long to grow it as it did for the other. Then why should it be uselessly thrown away? Simply because it is plentiful. This is a very poor policy, and one which makes a very poor picture when held up in the light. If you cannot sell the extra feed keep it. You do not have to pay any money for storage, and the room which it occupies is not in demand. If at the beginning of Spring you have a good deal on hand then you can use the land upon which you would raise this forage to some other purpose.

The farmers in certain sections in the Western States were very wasteful with their forage, but after a severe two year's drouth, during which time the rise of cattle feed took an alarming upward raise, they were cured of this.

The Coming Hog.

We hear so much at the present time about the coming hog-what he will be, how he will look, etc. This may be all well enough. We are all aware that human nature is prone to build air castles, but while we do not mean to compare this with the talk of the coming hog, yet there is considerable that is alike in both cases. What we think is the best for the farmer is for him to let the coming hog alone-wait until he comes-and pay more attention to the present hog. We think that if the time lost in discussing the merits of the coming animals were applied to better the condition of the present animal, the results would not only be far more satisfactory, but would unite in making the animal acquire late meeting, held in Chicago Dec. 6, many of the points which the future animal should possess.

How is the Manure?

During the Winter months the manure pile generally acquires large proportions, and as the size increases the greater should be the endeavor to save all valuable matter. We have often told in of breeders, importers, etc., that the these columns the necessity of protecting breeding of Shires in this country is on the manure while it was lying in the good footing, and my observation is that stable yard, and have stated that if it was honored by being covered with a their efforts so far. I am sure that as shed that the savings in valuable fertilgood animals are now produced in this izing ingredients would more than pay country as are imported, and I see no for the trouble. This advice is again good animals as any country if breeders keep the manure in the yard during the will give the business the same care as cold weather. The case is different when the manure is hauled directly to the fields from the stable and spread.

Dr. Hickman's Wonderful Pig.

Dr. Hickman, of Ludlow, Shropshire England, has an alcoholic specimen in his museum in the shape of a pig, the anatomical structure of which is as extraordinary as it is unaccountable. The minute anatomy is not given, but the external appearances are: One head, two eyes, four ears, eight legs, and two tails. The internal structure is: One tongue, one windpipe and one heart, the latter having two sets of circulations, viz.: Two aortse to supply the body and two to supply the lungs; two livers, four kidneys, two bladders, two spleens, and two sets of intestines

To keep stock hogs in healthy grow ing condition, and to have brood sows in the best condition for bearing and suck-Delavan, Wia; Secretary and Treasurer, kept healthy and not overloaded, and the food must be in variety and in suita-

THE BEEKEEPERS

Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the North American Association.



Beekeepers Association, as remodeled according to the action taken at Albany last year, held its 23d annual meeting at Washnuar Deckers and Deckers an ington, D. C., Dec. 27, 28, and 29, This is an organiza-

wester in him blue viste

entire North American

Continent, and representative leading beckeepers from many States were present, as well as representatives from Camida.

The President, Engene Secor, Forest City, Iowa, occupied the chair. The program, which was issued by the Secretary, W. Z. Hutchinson, Flint, Mich., promised to bring out valuable information, and those attending were not disappointed. The ASIKRICAN FARMER, with its usual interest for the welfare of its readers, had a representative at all the sessions of the organization.

the sessions of the organization.

The President opened with the usual annual address. He referred to the great benefit to the country derived from beakeeping. A good many were taking the mistaken view that the country benefited from beckeeping only to the extent of the value of the ho roduced secured. To use his own words which so aptly expresses the case, he states:
"Were the honey bee blotted out of the book of nature few people realize the loss to agri-culture, horticulture, and floriculture that

"These kindred industries are slow to acknowledge the benefits derived from the bees s an important and so complete fertilization

"Cross fertilization is nature's method of work. No other known agency can be sub-stituted. Instead of hostility the beekeeper should receive the thanks of the agriculturist and fruit grower and the fostering protection of the Government. Its entomological expert should not only spread about knowledge re-garding insects injurious to vegetation, but also correct information as to are helpful to the farmer.

"If beekeeping be a lawful and necessary

SAME PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION that is granted the dairyman and pork raiser. noney with an honest product than the farmer can against oleomargarine butter or cotton-seed lard." Only a product distilled from nature's laboratory should be allowed to be sold as pure honey. The President continued by mentioning the importance for beckeepers to make an exhibit at the Columbian Expo-position in 1893. He thought a large exhibit hould be made that would attract far more attention and do more good than a small exhibit, however good the quality of it might be. The new system and method of taking honey should be contrasted there with the old, as well as our methods and produce compared with that of other lands was important. A glass of water was insignificant, but the At-lantic Ocean needed no encomium to its

majesty. FRANK BENTON, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, mentioned that the Department of Agriculture had not entirely neglected to study the insects beneficial to the agriculturist. As an instance, he mentioned the ladybug im ported to destroy other insects, and besides the Department had perhaps done more for the beekeepers than was generally recognized, and he believed had still further, work in view for the future. He thought the Govern-ment should favor the general work of apionlture in the country.

Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill., followed

upon the subject of GRADING HONEY. This subject has been before the organization for some years. Last year at Albany there was a great diversity of opinion upon the subject. It was thought that in order to avoid misunderstanding in buying and selling comb honey it would be well to set standard by which parties could agree to stand in commercial transaction, and in this way a more general uniform view would st, be taken of what would be required for the different grades. A very lengthy and deliberate discussion followed. the subject being taken up clause by clause. It was classified as follows: Light, mixed, amber, dark, and this again graded as

Fancy-All sections to be well fille comb, straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides, both wood and comb to be unsoiled by travel, stain, or otherwise; all the cells scaled except the row next the wood.

No. 1—All sections well filled, but with

comb uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom or with but few cells unsealed, both wood and comb somewhat solled by travel

It was thought that lower grades should not be shipped to any distance, as the ex-penses were the same as in selling good honey, and the returns often proved unsatisfactory ssion men at a dis when shipped to commi A commission man from New York, who

was present, stated he found shipments of the poorer grades very unsatisfactory. Honey of that kind often stood for a year unsold, and then had to go at a nominal price. Whell SPRAYING FRUIT THEES WILL

The injury which resulted from the spraying of fruit trees whilst in full bloom was next taken up. Mr. Draper, of Illinois, thought that something should be done. He thought a good way would be to educate the fruit grower through the vendor of spraying ma-chines; that, to spray at this time would be an injury to the beckeeper and in no way benefit the fruit grower.
R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Canada,

thought there was nothing to gain to the sel-ler of these machines, and for that reason he could not be induced to concern himself in this matter. In Ontario the beekeepers had secured the passage of an act which made it illegal to spray fruit trees whilst they are in blossom. When it was proposed to pass such a bill the Minister of Agriculture had called together leading fruit growers and beckeepers, and the proposed measure, although receiving some opposition, had met with no resistance some opposition, had met with no resistance even by fruit growers, and when at the Outario fruit growers' meeting, just before he left for Washington, he found the fruit growers were quite satisfied with the act. It was a quick way of educating the public; that was its main way of operating. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution on this ques-

SELF HIVERS

The subject of self-hivers next occupied the attention of the Association. Self-hivers some years ago were invented by a number of beekeepers. Their object is to catch the queen as the swarm issues. If the queen is not permitted to issue with the swarms it is the instinct of the bees to return to the parent hive. Advantage was taken of this by the inventor. The queen is a little larger than the worker bee, and by using a perforated metal, the perforations of the right size, the worker bee can pass through the metal but the queen is caught. By a peculiarly-constructed passageway, the queen passes in her efforts to leave the hive into a new hive The subject of self-hivers next occupied

which has been placed beside the old hive

which has been placed beside the old hive, and as the swarp primus it sees their old queen at the entrance of the content of t

device that had been brought out was that the bees on returning, if they followed their queen, which it seems most of them did not, queen, which it seems most or the world have to go to a new entrance and to a would have to go to a new entrance and to a new hive. Those of us who have had experience in handling swarms with clipped queen's wings will remember how readily the bees will return to the old hive on discovering the absence of their mother, and it is mell into the old entrance, thinking, of course, that she must still be in the hive. It would not matter particularly where the queen had gone through the perforated zinc passageway to another hive, a majority of the

bees would go to the old place just the same.

"Mr. Pratt realized this fact; placed a new hive that was to receive the swarm in front of the old one in such a way that the bees going to and from the field would pass through the new hive into the old one. A set of combs were placed in the former and a sort of could readily pass into the new hive, but not back again, and when in the new hive she would be debayed from passing out at the entrance by the perforated zinc. Thus, when a swarm should issue the bees will fly out in the usual way, and the queen following or preceding would enter the new hive and there be entrapped. The bees remaining out absence of their queen and return to the old a new hive.

"From some preliminary trials that Mr. Pratt had been able to make the previous season he found that the plans worked sucessfully, and that all the bees remained in the new quarters. I told Mr. Pratt at the time that this was the only self-hiver that I ever took any fancy to, and that I believe the principle of having the bees go back to an old entrance through which they had long been eccustomed was the key to success.

Mr. Root showed the device which had been invented. It was simple in construction, and could be sold at a fair profit for the sum of 50 cents. When showing the self-hiver he stated that during the past Summer he had made tests with 10 to 15 hives. Instead, however, of placing the new hive in front of the old he one bottom board and lid for the two hives. The new hive was placed next the bottom board and the parent hive above, the two being connected by means of two or three holes bored in a solid board. The bees, as in the previous case, passed when going to the field and returning through the new hive and through the holes in the solid board. The queen, as she issued with the swarm, passed into the new hive and is trapped at the entrance of it by means of the perforated meta pefore mentioned.

Mr. Root found the experiment an entire

success. The new swarm took up its loca-tion in the old hive, and stored from 50 to 60 pounds of surplus honey in two or three in stances, and in one instance stored the phe nomenal amount of 150 pounds of surplus honey. It will be agreed that this was a phepast season was a very poor one for surplus honey. He stated he was not prepared to say that this self-hiver would be a success in ery case. However, the experiment showed cess in the majority of cases, and, if by means of the self-hiver, the extensive apiarist could run out apiaries without the expense of am attendant to watch for swarms and hive them as they issue a great saving would be secured in the expense of running these apiaries. He thought that by a little more experimenta-tion still greater success could be secured.

In the discussion which followed Mr. W. C. Hutchinson stated that if the self-hiver were only a success the price would be secondary. It could be used for years, and the price per annum would thus be reduced to a stated that he knew of a beekeeper who had run 100 colonies in an out apiary with a self-hiver of his own device. It had proved during the past season an entire success. He understood the beekeeper in question was patenting the device in the United States, as well as several other countries, and he had no doubt that the principle of the self-hiver had come to stay. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ontario, stated that whilst the self-hiver would benefit the specialist it would be of throughout the country. They were the men who could least afford to spend time in watching a few colonies, and he felt sure that by means of the self-hiver a great many swarms means of the self-hiver a great many swarms are lost would be saved, and which are now lost would be saved, and again amongst this class would be found se who dreaded the work of hiving and this difficulty would now be done away

VARIETIES OF BEES AND THEIR CHARACTER-ISTICS.

Frank Benton, apiarist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., followed upon the subject of varieties of bees and their characteristics. Mr. Benton has spent years in foreign lands in search of new or unknown varieties of bees, and was, therefore, in a better position to bandle this subject than any man in the world. In speaking of the characteristics of the Italian bee he stated they did not breed as true to color as some races. He, however, thought that was secondary. They had good working qualities,

were gentle, and wintered fairly well.

The Carniolian in their purity was The Carniolian in their purity were of the silver gray. They did not have yellow bands unless mixed with other races. In size, when filled with honey, they rather exceeded the Italian. The silver bands were hair, and when the bee became old this disappeared. They were is quiet as the Italians when handled, and should be slightly smoked. When gathering honey they will work quite as well as the Italian, and in sealing honey as well as the stalian, and in sealing honey the capping is very white. They gather but little propolls even in localities where it is abundant. They are more prolific than the Italians, but not equal to the Eastern races. They incline to store honey in surplus combs, keeping the brood chamber occupied with larve in different stages.

Mr. Benton had been for several years in Carried Some days taking from 50 to 60.

that the Department of Agriculture was taking great interest in beckeeping, and the Secretary desired him to say that the Department was anxious and willing to assist bee-keepers in the advancement of that industry. They would be pleased to have suggestions. He thought the various experiment stations should do a greater part of this work.

ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

Dr. Wiley followed upon the adulteration of honey, and in his address he made his statement that 45 to 50 per cent. of the honey and in the market was adulterated. Dr. Wiley gave an able and interesting descrip-tion of the method of analysis used, and in conclusion stated that he would be pleased to ssist beekeepers in the solution of the question of adulterated honey. It could readily be imagined what benefit it would be to bee-keepers if adulteration could be stopped. Dr. Wiley's address was very well received, and he was made, by the unanimous vote of the Association, an honorary member

THE FIRST ITALIAN BEE.

Dr. Riley followed with an address upon hat the Department of Agriculture had done for beekeeping and what it could do. It was shown clearly that the Department of Agriculture imported from Italy the first Italian bee. A good deal of apicultural Italian bee. A good deal of apicultural literature had been issued by the Department. Dr. Riley said it was his desire that more should be done for beekceping, and he hoped that in the immediate future still more would be done for the beekeeper. Dr. Riley has for some years been an honorary member of the North American Beekeepers' Association. P. H. Elwood, J. E. Hetherington, and O. Herscheiser, the committee appointed last year to report as to what ought the Government do for apiculture, now sent in their report.

They argued that the producer of can maple sugar was being compensated for every pound of their product put upon the market. The beekeeper was receiving nothing and had to fight his battle alone. They thought the ast that the Government could do would be to sist them in the general advancement of the industry. They recommended the establishment of an apicultural station at Washington, and that a special chair for spicultn established in the Department of Agriculture.

AN APICULTURAL STATION.

Dr. Riley, in a few remarks, gave it as his opinion that the Department would not establish a special chair for apiculture, and thought it best not to ask for that which he was sure they would not be able to secure. The above committee was reappointed with nstructions to act at once in the direction of establishing, if possible, an apicultural station, and make every effort to get the Department to recognize the importance of the

eekeeping industry.
Chicago was selected as the next place of neeting, with the suggestion that it be held arly in October. The election of officers resulted as follows :

President, Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ill. Vice-President, J. E. Crane, Middleburg.

Secretary, Frank Benton, Washington, D. C. Treasurer, J. W. York, Chicago, Ill.
The Beekeepers' Union was asked by the prosecuting parties who adulterate extracted ney. It is probable the Union will under ake this work in the interest of beekeepers.

Straws

A California World's Fair beet is ripening at Santa Ana. Its weight is estimated at 300 pounds. The official statement has been made

that in 1891 there were produced in France 663,058,000 gallons of wine. France has in round numbers about 35. 000,000 of inhabitants, which would give an average of nearly 19 gallons of wine to each inhabitant, provided all were consumed at home.

During the year ended Sept. 1 the consumption of cotton by Southern mills was 321,032,088 pounds, as compared with 285,654,487 pounds during the previous 12 months, an increase of 35,377,601 pounds, or 81,419 bales. This is the largest increase ever shown in any one year. California fruit growers, who have so

uccessfully competed with the prunes of Bordeaux and the raisins of Valencia, up prices. State factory, September make, have now attacked the fig trade of Smyrna. Three hundred and seventy-nine cars

of cattle and 35 cars of sheep were reshipped from Reno, Nev., during the state factory, part skims, choice, months of October and November.

Pen Notes.

The heaviest loss among swine, acording to the Department of Agriculture reports, is sustained in the South. Georgia leads, with a loss of almost 10 per cent., while Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas are not far behind.

To Keep Celery.

Rot in celery is often caused by a sudden change from a cold temperature to a warm, or by careless handling when stored in the pit or house. The dwarf celery which sells well in the Fall is one of the best keepers. Cold and darkness are necessary for late keeping.

The First Scythe.

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the anks of the Nile in 1890, and said to be as old as Moses, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is wood, set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question: How did the stone-age man harvest his crops?

THE AMERICAN FARMER is only 50

THE MARKETS.

price for No. 1 Ohio combings is 360, while 36 per pound is readily obtainable for Michigan lots. Ohio fine Delaine is quoted at 350 on the outside, with 30c named for Michigans. Unwashed combings are having a fair sale at firm and steady prices. Ohio and Michigan unwashed and unmerchantable fiecees have had a steady sale at prices ranging from 17a25c per pound as to quality.

and unmerchantable fieces have had a steady saie at prices ranging from 17a25c per pound as to quality.

A steady movement is reported in Territory wool, and a fair amount has been sold. Most of the saies of fine wool were made at 16a17c per pound. On a scoured basis, fine wools sell at 35a57c, fine mediums at 32a54c, and mediums at 47a50c per pound. It takes a very choice fine wool to bring over 55c, seoured. Georgia and other Southern wools have had a fair saie at prices ranging from 25a26c per pound. Oregon wools are quiet and steady at old prices. There has been a good demand for Fall Texas wools, but very little has been done in Spring lots. Fine free Fall wool sells, on a scoured basis, at 48a50c per pound. California Spring wools are very quiet, and only a fair amount of Fall California wools has been sold. Fall lots, on a scoured basis, have sold as low as 30c, the outside price for the best lots being 45c. Spring wools are quoted at 50a55c per pound, scoured, but it is hard work to get over 52c. There is no change to report in pulled wools.

Ohlo and Pennsylvania Fleeces—No. 1 fleece, 38a36c; X and X and above, 29a30ic.

3834c; X and X and above, 27a28c; XX and AX and above, 29a3bic.
Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.—Michigan X, 254a.
39c; Michigan No. 1, 32a3; New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont X, 25c; New York and New Hampshire No. 1, 31c.
Combing—Kentacky 4-blood, 264a27c; Kentacky 4-blood, 254a28c; Indiana and Missouri 4-blood, 25a25ac; No. 1 Ohio, 36c; No. 2 Michigan, 32c.
Delaine Wools—Ohio, 32a33c; Michigan fine, 25a36c.

Delaino Wools—Ohio, 32a35c; Michigan fine, 23a36c.
Territory Wools—Montana fine, 15a17c; Montana fine medium, 15a21c; Montana No. 2 medium, 22a24c; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado fine, 13a15c; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado fine, 13a15c; Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado No. 2 medium, 25a25c.
Southern Clothing Wools—Georgia, 254a25c; Kentucky 4-blood clothing, 25a25c; Missouri and Indiana, 25c; Kentucky 4-blood clothing, 25a25c; Missouri and Indiana, 25c; Kentucky 4-blood clothing, 25a25c; Missouri and Indiana, 25a25c; Language, 25a25c; Missouri and Indiana, 25a25c; Exas Spring fine, 15a25c; Texas Spring fine (six to eight months), 17a19c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring medium (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 19 21c; Texas Spring delum (six to eight months), 10 2

combing pulled, 50a50c; combing pulled, 40a42c; short extras, 48a52c. California Wools—Spring northern, 20a24c; middle county Spring, 17a10c; southern defective, 12a16c; free Northern Fall, 17a20c; Southern do, 12a15c; defective, 9a11c. Oregon Wools—Eastern, fair, 15a17c; choice, 17a19c; valley, 20a2c.

COTTON.

Ngw York, Dec. 29.—Futures closed steady. December, 9.61a9.63; January, 9.61a9.65; February, 9.77a9.78; March, 9.88a9.69; April, 9.98a9.99; May, 10.07a10.68; June, 10.15a10a10; July, 10.22a May, 10.07a10.68; June, 10.15a10a10; July, 10.22a Midding Orleans, 104; sales, 260 bales.
Hubbard, Price & Co's daily letter says: The movement of the crop to the ports to-day is upon a very light scale as compared with last week and last year, but the receipts to-morrow are expected to exceed the movement on the corresponding day in 1891. Though the factors which usually govern values are in favor of higher prices the market has shown an indisposition to advance. In fact, the advance of the morning has been lost and the market is decidedly weaker in tone. This weakness can only be attributed to close outstanding contracts with close of the year. Our cable dispatches to day foreshadow a settlement of the Lancashire strike within the next 10 days, and are rather bullish in tone.

Liverpool. Dec. 29.—Cotton—American mid-

bullish in tone.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton—American middling, 1. m. c., December, 5 14-64a5 15-64; December and January, 5-14-64a5 15-64; January and February, 5 14-64a5 15-64; January and March, 5 16-64a5 17-64; March and April, 5 18-64a5 19-64; April and May, 5 21-64 sellers; May and June, 5 25-64 sellers; May and June, 5 25-64 sellers; June and July, 5 25-64 sellers, July, and June, 5 25-64 sellers, July, and July, 5 25-64 sellers, Ju

BUTTER. State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, per

Dairies entire, Eastern choice, per pound ... Dairies entire, Eastern, fair to good, per pound ... Eigin creamery, fancy, per pound..... Western creamery, fancy, per pound... Western creamery, choice, per pound... Western creamery, fair to good, per pound. pound Western dairy, choice, per pound Western dairy, fair to good, per pound Imitation creamery, fancy, per pound Imitation creamery, good to choice, per Imitation creamery, fair to good, per pound
Factory, fresh choice, per pound.
Factory, fresh, medium to good, per
pound
June packed, per pound.
Beans and Peas-Marrows are stea
mediums and pea beans are quiet. Red Beans and Peas—Marrows are steady, but mediums and pea beans are quiet. Red kidneys are dull. White kidneys are scarce and firm Foreign beans are quiet. Green peas are quiet Beans, marrow, new, choice...... Benns, marrow, new, choice.
Benns, medium, new, choice.
Benns, pea, new, choice
Benns, medium and pea, poor to
fair
Beanis, red kidney, new choice...
Beans, red kidney, old poor to good. 1.40 a 1.60 2.60 a 2.70 1.50 a 2.00 2.80 u 2.90 3.50 a Chaese-Holders are very confident and keep fancy, per pound...... State factory, full cream, choice, State factory, good to prime, per State factory, ordinary to fair, per Apples, evaporated, fancy, per

Appies, evaporated, rancy, per pound.

Apples, evaporated, choice, per pound.

Apples, evaporated, ordinary to good, per pound.

Apples, sundried, new, per pound.

Peaches, Georgia, sundried, per pound.

Raspberries, evaporated, per pound.

Raspberries, sundried, per pound. Kaspberries, sundried, per pound...
Cherries, per pound...
Blackberries, per pound...
Apricots, California, per pound...
Apricots, California, per pound...
Peanuts, fancy, per pound...
Peanuts, farmers' grades, per Eggs.—The receipts are moderate, and the cold weather has had the effect of stiffening the narket. Eggs, State, fresh-gathered, fancy,

| 25 a | 25 a | 25 a | 25 a | 26 a | 26 a | 27 a |

Fresh Fruits.—The demand for apples is rather light. Cranberries and grapes are rather quiet. There is a large supply of oranges, while the demand is only moderate, and prices have declined. Crape fruit is quiet. We quote:

Apples, Spitz, good, per barrel\$2 50 a\$3 00 Apples, King, per double-head bar-

Poultry and Game.—Choice chickens and fowls

LIVE POULTRY.

Pennsylvania, per pair...
10ks, Western, per pair...
10ks, Southern, per pair...
10kens, per pound
10kens, per pound Western, prime, per pound. Western, poor, per pound. Western, mixed weights, urkeys, Western, inferior, per Ducks, State and Pennsylvaia, per pound Ducks, Delaware and Maryland per

Vegetables—Domestic Potatoes are rather quiet. Sweet poatoes are quiet. Prime onions are steady, but inferior grades are dull. Cabbage is scarce and firm. Prime cauliflower is rather firm, but poor qualities are dragging. Good spinach and kale are wanted. Prime string beans and peas are very scarce. Potatoes, State, per 180 pounds..... \$3 12 a\$2 25 Potatoes, New Jersey, prime, per

Potatoes, New Jersey, prime, per barrel
Celery, Michigan, 180 pounds.
Potatoes, Western, per 180 pounds.
Onions, Western, yellow, per barrel
Squash, marrow, per barrel
Squash, Hubbard, per barrel
Celery, Michigan, per dozen roots...
Turnips, Russia, Canada, per barrel Bundries.

Beeswax, Western, pure, per pound.

Beeswax, Southern pure, per pound.

Maple sugar, prime, in bricks, per pound.

Maple sugar, prime, in tubs, per pound. SUNDRIES. 7 a 8 pound
Maple sugar, gallon can.
Honey, new, white clover, onepound boxes, per pound......
Honey, new, white clover, twopound boxes, per pound.....
Honey, buckwheat, one-pound 15 a 16

extracted, California, per

pou it

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 .- Dressed beef steady at salic per pound. Calves—Market firm; veals, \$5a8.50 per 100 pounds; grassers, \$2.75a3.12i; Western calves, 3a3.30. \$46.30. Sheep and Lambs—Market very dull; sheep \$3.75a5 per 100 pounds; lambs, \$5a6.624. Hogs—Nominally steady at \$6.30a7 per 100

pounds.
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cattle—Market low, steady to lower; best steers, \$4a5.50; good and useful, \$4.25a4.75; others, \$3.60a3.85; stockers, \$2.90a3.25; cows, \$1.20a3.25.
Hogs—Market opened steady, active; closed 5ailo lower; rough and common, \$6.40a6.60; mixed and packers, \$6.60a6.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, 6.80a6.85; light, \$6.60a.65.
Sheep—Market steady; natives, \$3.75a6; Westerns, \$4.80a5.05; Texans, \$4.75a6.25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Wheat—December, opening 714, closing, 72: January, opening, 714, closing, 72: Corn—December, opening, 301, closing 401 January, opening 4014404, closing 404.
Oats—December, opening 201, closing 201; January, opening 30, closing 304.

Sugar in Salvador.

The exportation of raw sugar from Salvador is one of the great industries in that country. A rich heavy black loam is the soil most favorable for the production of a good crop, and light soils containing sand and gravel are avoided, because they cannot hold enough moisture to supply the demands of the cane during the dry season. The use of natural or artificial fertilizers is almost totally unknown, and the only artificial means used to restore fertility to the soil is to burn all the weeds and refuse of the fields and spread the ashes on the land.

which is equal to 100 square yards, and the mozos or laborers work by the piece, their tasks being measured out to them. Reapers are expected to cut three cartloads of cane of a given weight per day, and the cartman is expected to deliver four cartloads at the mill daily. Besides the hoe and wooden plow the machette is the invariable tool as well as weapon of every laborer. There are no fixed hours for the laborer. As his task is measured he begins at any time he chooses, provided he completes the

allotted work. The cane planting begins directly after the rainy season is over, generally about November or December. The seed is furnished, and a man is given \$20 for clearing and planting a manzana. After plowing land two or three times furrows are made about 15 or 18 inches deep and two yards apart, into which cuttings of the cane are laid lengthwise and then covered over with soil. The contract also includes the cleaning of the field of weeds, which is done two or three times after the cane is well up. When once planted the cane yields five to eight crops before it is exhausted, and where the soil is very rich it has been known to yield from 18 to 20 crops.

Hot Oil and Oranges.

A device is in use in Riverside, Cal., for the protection of the orange crop from frost, which, it is believed, will be worth millions of dollars to the orange growers of sections which are not in the frostless belt. Last Christmas, H. B. Everest, who owns the largest-bearing, navel-orange orchard in the world, lost \$20,000 by frost. Since then he has perfected the device in question-a heating apparatus, which he has placed in his eight-acre grove at a cost of \$2,000. The contrivance is not patented. Briefly described, it consists of a hundred-gallon iron cask on each acre filled with oil, from which two pipes run along between the rows of trees, with half-a-dozen elbows to the acre, 20 feet apart, over which are flat sheet-iron pans, into which oil spatters and burns as it vaporizes. Burning at the rate of one gallon per burner every hour, an intensely hot flame is made, which rises several feet, and creates also a dense smoke, which acts as a smudge. The cost of the plant is \$25 per acre, and the oil should not cost over \$7 an acre. It is believed, says the Los Angeles Times, that this method will eventually be largely used, not only for citrus orchards, and also in growing Winter vegetables wherever there is danger of frost.





Philadelphia. -New York Truth.

The Mouth Worker.

The "man with a mouth" may have as much mind as some other people, but a pastime? he is usually a good deal more economical with it .- Washington Star.

With Machine-Like Accuracy. If you happen to run across a rattle-snake, press the button. The snake will passed the house he wasn't in the saddle do the rest .- Atchison Globe.

This Outrageous Tariff.

Mrs. Grayneck-Just read this! A man out in Rochester has had to pay a thousand dollars for kissing a woman. Greyneck-Well, thank heaven, the McKinley bill will soon be repealed !-Boston Courier.

Why He Admired Her.

- "Johnny, do you go to school?"
- "Yes, sir." "I suppose you admire your teacher."
- "Yes, sir.' " Why ?"
- "Cos she can lick me with one hand."

Drawing Conclusions.

Neighbor-And so you have a little baby at your house? Is it a boy or a

Little Boy-Mamma thinks it's a boy, but I guess it'll turn out a girl. It's always crying 'bout nothing.

The Buzzing Bee.

"I wonder what the bees talk about?" said Alice.

"They don't talk, they buzz," said Wallie. "Then what do they buzz about?'

asked Alice. "About all the time," chuckled Wal-

An Eye to Business.

Dealer-Say, Sonny, tell your father that I have a new patent lawn-sprinkler I want him to see. The force of the water turns the wheel, and the sprinkler travels all over the lawn.

Sonny-Um-that's good 'nough so far as it goes; but will it push a lawn mower in front of it?

Good Reason.

Mamma--When that boy threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me old. instead of throwing them back?

Little Son-Tell you! Why, you couldn't hit a barn door .- Good News.

A Mean Trick on a Friend.

Mr. S.—Toddler is a mean man, that's what Toddler is!

Mrs. S .- Why, what has he ever done to you?

Mr. S.-Bet me \$50 this afternoon that I couldn't hit a barn door with a revolver at five paces. Taunted me into betting him, got me to put up the money. measured off the five paces in the presence of a lot of witnesses, gave me a revolver loaded, and then set the door up edgewise !- Brooklyn Life.

The Last Straw.



Schwinger-Blease don'd schmell der factory oud mid dot feerful cigaret. Get oud !- Judge.

A Teller of Wondrous Tales.

Mrs. Blue-Don't you think that into bankruptcy.

Edgar Allan Poe had the most brilliant imagination you know of? Mrs. Green-Oh, no! I'm sure he couldn't compare with my husband when

he comes home late. - New York Herald. A Coming Quandary.

Teacher (of class in physics)-Of

what is paper now chiefly made? Pupil-Of wood. Teacher-Is the world's supply of wood inexhaustible?

Next Pupil-It is not. It is consumed in the arts and manufactures many times faster than it grows.

Teacher-Then, what will the world use for a substitute when the wood is all Third Pupil-Paper .- Chicago Tri-

Bad Penmanship.

Every man should always write as plainly as he can. Once upon a time a young man wrote to a girl: "Your loveliness has inspired me to ask you to become my wife." She read it "lonelinese," and got so everlastingly mad that she refused him by return of mail .--Somerville Journal.

He Wasn't In It.

Seeker-You know, Buggins, of course? Yes? Well, did you know he had lately taken to horseback riding as

Sageman-Oh, yes; I saw him in the act this morning.
Seeker—How does he appear in the

saddle?

enough to give me a chance to judge.-Boston Courier.



Providing for the Future.

Mabel-Of course, Charlie, it was very good of you to give me this handkerchief and a box of candy for Christmas; but I had hoped it would be that bracelet that I have been waiting so

Charlie-Ah, yes, my dear, I knew you wanted a bracelet; but, my dear, if I had given you the bracelet now, then what could I have given you other Christmases ?- Boston Courier.

A Professional Failer.

Fathom-Well, Doctor, how do you find my neighbor, Skeamer, this morning?

Doctor-I am sorry to say, sir, that he is failing.

Fathom-Why, sorry, Doctor? That ounds to me like good news.

Doctor—Good news? Fathom-Certainly. He's been in several failures before and he's always come out better off .- Boston Courier.

THE DAIRY.

come into the dairy at 26 or 28 month's

Many men in the dairying business are ignorant on many of the most important points.

E. D. Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., feeds 120 cows for nine and one-half cents each a day by means of the silo. He considers silage and cottonseed meal

a perfect ration. No man need think of succeeding in keeping cows unless he is willing to give his attention to it, and care at least for

his own comfort. It takes time to increase a cow's capacity for milk when feeding for that weaned, and belong to the celebrated ourpose. A cow giving 150 pounds of nilk a year cannot be made to give 300 | tion to this there are frequent periods of pounds immediately. The change is

A few carrots given daily to the modes of providing a natural butter color

for the butter is to use carrots for the To get milk-to get the most and the best milk—the bodily comfort of the cow must be considered and ministered to. The comfort, the ease, the perfect rest of the cow must be studied if she be expected to yield to the extent of her

It is not the number of cows in the herd that gives the largest profit, but the capacity of each individual. A herd represents nothing, in fact, as the individual variations may be great. A small herd, composed of good cows, and as uniform as possible, will be profitable, when another herd which is overcrowded and selected without regard to the merits of each individual may drive the owner

Success in the Dairy Business. A man who was in the dairying busi-

ness thus tells how he overcame many of the obstacles in the way of success: "When I found my ignorance I set myself to the task of learning the business. I went to reading everything I could get on the subject; attended dairy ated, but it comes from the Bureau of conventions; talked with and learned much from those who were successful; obtained the results of experiments made by others and experimented some myself. | cent. are destroyed by wolves and coy-My progress was slow, but I kept learn- otes. In some localities these marauding. I improved my cows by care and ing animals are so troublesome that selection in breeding, and by better feed-flockmasters have had to organize for ing. I learned something of how to their own protection and offer bounties handle the milk and how to make and for the scalps of such beasts. Some market butter." There is a good deal States in the East have rigorous dog in this for a large number of those who laws, but they are rarely enforced. The make the dairying business a practice. | shotgun is the only sure defense.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The American Merino Sheep.

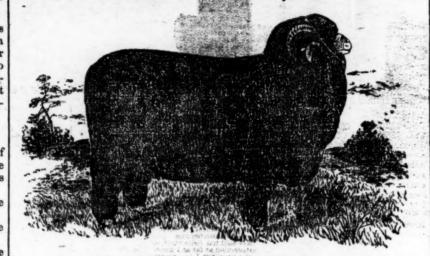
(Republished by request.)

The Spanish merino sheep was introduced into the United States during 1802 and 1812. Its popularity was a work of time, but it finally found nai-

versal favor. ful breeders of the Spanish merino sheep, will consume its rough feed with less so improved the qualities of this breed as waste, for it makes a balanced ration to entitle it, by common consent, to the with the right proportions of albumenoids name of the American merino.

Feeding in Winter.

Some flockmasters keep their sheep all Winter. Others do not begin to feed until February or March. d'This may be done with success when the hay is grown on yellow-clay uplands feet top, or Ken-tucky blue grass, but have rown on a car-bonaceous or nitrogeness wil, such as a rich prairie or river bottom, is not nour-Mr. Edwin Hammond, of Vermont, is hing, and grain is needed with it. A little grain given throughout the Winter gives the sheep heart and thrift, and it



In connection with this sketch we present a cut of the merino sheep, which may serve as an object lesson for the

It will be conceded that the American made the American merino the best woolbearing animal in the world.

The writer who shall chronicle the chievements of the American merino breeders of the next 100 years will present its mutton qualities as surpassing all demand readily.

Mississippi as a Sheep Country.

eacoast as a natural place for sheep raising. The climate there is admirably ng an excellent living.

ent time are left to lookout for themselves. There are plenty of growing things upon which they obtain a good living, but owing to several causes the sheep do not thrive near so well as they ordinarily would. The Winters are very mild, and during the whole year the are exposed to various dangers. Dogs are a well known enemy, and in addithe comfort of his cows as he does for tion to these the sheep have to stand the ravages of wolves and hogs. The hogs eat all young lambs as soon as they are Southern razor-back family. In addicold weather called "northers," which last sometimes quite long. The sheep being exposed to these sudden changes horses and cows will be considered a suffer greatly. If a shed were con-luxury by them, and the carrots will structed under which they could take greatly benefit them. One of the best protection one-half the loss the animals now sustain could be averted.

More Sheep, Less Wheat.

in regard to wool: "Very little is coming in. As far as we know the sheared wool has about all been used up by Western manufacturers, or shipped to the East to be stored and sold out to Eastern manufacturers as they require it. As continue so until another clip; but what wool is sold goes at about the same prices as it has during the Fall. The Western farmers are beginning to realize that they should raise more sheep and less wheat. There seems to be an unlimited demand for both stock and fat sheep at high prices compared with the prices of cattle, so that sheep raising is profitable aside from the proceeds of the Wool." Foes to Sheep.

It is said that about 6 per cent. of the flocks in this country are killed an-Animal Industry. This is probably true of the sheep east of the Mississippi, and west of that river more than 6 per

Feeding Sheep for Market.

A good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn, one-half; barely or rye, onestudent of sheep husbandry in this quarter; oats, one quarter-all by country. It is a two-year old ram, weight-or, still better, substitute onedropped in the Spring of 1890. This fourth of the corn with cottonseed meal. ram may be considered a standard To the majority of farmers corn is the American merino in every respect, most available feed, and corn may be Two days before he was two years old feed to good advantage alone, provided he weighed 206 pounds, and clipped the a sufficient amount of cooling and laxasame day 41 pounds." He was shorn tive coarse feed is given with it, such as each year before a committee, and these clover hay. After several trials we do figures are from the official record. grind any kind of grain for sheep that breeders have made wonderful changes are young enough to make good feeders, in the merino sheep during the present though it is advisable in the case of old short century. In the words of a co- ewes with poor teeth. It is wasteful to temporary they are "as far ahead of the throw out corn unhusked. There need original Spanish stock as the Rhode Is- be no fear of overdoing the mutton busiland Greening or Northern Spy is ahead ness. Its consumption is increasing each of the Crab apple." Nor can it be that year, and with the rapidly increasing the work of improvement shall end here.

population the prospects for the mutton raiser are exceedingly bright.

Scouring Wool.

All wool must be scoured before it is spun into yarn. Some manufacturers will accept it in its original state and scour it themselves, and others buy it only after other breeds as far as it now surpasses it has been sorted and ready for the cardall breeds as a wool-bearing animal. The ing machine. The scouring is done with demand was for wool; now it is mainly a prepared liquid of some material such for mutton. The indications are that the breeds and breeders can meet the soap, put in water. This is heated and the wool allowed to soak thoroughly in it. Then the wool is rinsed and dried by hot air, and is then ready for the

Very few places exceed the Mississippi | Sheep Killed Through Eating Barley. A remarkable fatality among sheep is reported in the North British Agricultadapted for the purpose, and all other urist from Skipton-on-Stonr. Mr. Wilthings to be taken consideration are as favorable. With but very little expense, outside of the cost of the flock, and the outside of the cost of the flock, and the natural advantages offered, an industri- more were so bad that they had to be If it is possible have the heifer calf our sheepman could not but help mak- killed. Post mortem examination showed that the cause of the fatality was an ac-The sheep in the country at the pres- cumulation of barley awas in the stomach and intestines of the animals.

Shearings.

A writer draws the fine conclusion that sheep are gleaners on the farm, while to swine, which perform the same duty, the title of scavengers is applied animals find their own food, and the own- In our opinion the sheep do better work ers bestow no care whatever on them. for the farmer than do the swine, and In this unprotected condition the sheep we think that the terms of the writer are right.

Some of the abandoned farms in Maine were bought by the editors of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston. They are stocking them with sheep, as an experiment, to find out whether these deserted New England farms may not be made more profitable, and the soil improved by stockraising.

An advantage of sheep over swine is that they can be used as gleaners on the farm. A flock can easily be herded in a meadow with the aid of a coolie, whether there be good fences or not, and without the risk of the damage done when this is attempted with cattle or swine. Sheep and lambs may be trusted in a "laid-by" cornfield, where Jas. McMillan & Co's circular says, they will destroy only the late weeds. The Saltpeter Remedy.

It is not too soon now to begin to

think seriously about next year's garden, and it will be well to fix firmly in the West prices are nominal, and will cumbers and squashes by pouring into ful in which a tablespoonful of saltpeter for the plants, but don'the bugs which burrow in the ground at night. Moxico Wants the Emigrants. It is understood that efforts will be

made by the Government and through other agencies to turn theritide of emigration which has been flowing from Europe to the United States into Mexico, in view of the probable passage by the United States Congress of laws further restricting immigration, IIt is rumored that the authorities of several of the Mexican States are preparing to send emigrant commissioners to Italy, Sweden, Ireland, and Germany. Per 100 square feet. 82.00 for sample and state size of roof.



More People are Cured of Various Diseases by the Owen Electric Belt than any other Remedy under the Sun

A VALUE PLACED ON THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.

The Onen Electric Sett Co.

Gentlement One year ago I was so bad with rheumathin that I could not attend to my business. At two diffusion times I could not turn over in bed. I was very contre, have been so alt my life, and tried doctors and everything, without any help, but for a short time.

doctors and everything, without any help, but for a short thine.

I thought I would get a Belt for some time, but my friends fluoupht I was no good; but I got ro bad that I had to do sumething, and hought a No. 4 Owen's Electric Belt, and it has done me more good than all the medicine is the work. I would not take \$500 for it if I could so is so had so had so had a substitution as far as I know. I could sell more if food as its faction as far as I know. I could sell more if I must get and the table working every day in our lill, and never felt better in mild, and never felt better in mild, and never felt better in credit.

Hoping I can help anyone who is troubled as I was, I would gladly do so.

Yours truly, L. W. WARREN.

RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE IN THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

IIOMOSASSA, iFla., May 9, 1892.

Dr. A. Owen, Chirngo, IM.

My dear friend:—I am just too happy to say to you that your electric treatment (with the Owen Electric Belt) has about cured me, and has in my case cellpsed all the medicine of this country, and it may justly be numbered among the wonders of this world. Five months ago, after having suffered about a year with nervous prostration, from the effects of the long Summers under a tropical sun in this climate, my nervous gestion chirrley gave away. I was given up to die, not only myself, but everybody eise thought so. The only hope I had was beyond the grave. To my great surprise the Belt began its wonderful work as soon as E commenced using it. I have experimented with it in every way possible. I wore it on my feet, legs, hody, chest, and not a single place where I put it that it did not give relief.

CURED.

Oten Eservic Bell and Appliance On, Chicago, Iti.
Greet-Eservic Bell and Appliance On, Chicago, Iti.
Greet-Eservic Bell and Appliance On, Chicago, Iti.
Appliance which I perfect satisfaction in every way. It may be a five perfect satisfaction in every way. It have suffered for maintain and backache, of which I have suffered for maintain and backache, of which I have suffered for maintain and backache, of which I have suffered for maintain and the companies of t

SUFFERED A LIFETIME.

EXACT REPRESENTATION AND SIZE OF BATTERY

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE CURE OF ACUTE,

CHRONIC, AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

NO DOUBT

Strained Back and Two Attacks of La Grippe A Remedy which was Equal to the Task of Curing.

Dr. G. Reno, Supt. New York, May 2, 1892.

Dr. G. Reno, Supt. New York Office, 836. Broadway.

DEAR SIR:—The 15th of January, 1892. I commenced wearing one of Dr. Owen's Electric Belts, No. 4, with spinal sppliance that I bought of you, and have continued wearing it up to the present time with very statisfactory results.

I had my back strained in lifting, about thirty-six years ago. I am now sixty-three years of age. For thirty-six years I have suffered almost constantly from pain and weakness of the spine, which I am happy to say is now much stronger, with little or no pain. In fact, I feel that my back is about well.

Two years ago last Whiter I was taken with the I arripe and was laid up for six weeks, and it left my kidneys in a very bad condition, my urine high colored, scanity, frequent, and palishi. The trouble continued with but little relief, and the following Winter of 1800-1801 had a relapse or return of the la grippe, which was more severe, especially my kidney trouble. This time I was confined to the house ten weeks. I got some better, so as to work some, but as cold weather came on my troubles increased. I took a severe cold, and had all the symptoms of the grippe, and had fears of having another Winter's sickness. At that time I commenced wearing Dr. Owen's Electric Belt, which proved lucif equal for the, task it had to perform, as improvement began in less than two weeks and has continued up to the present time. I am now happy to say my kidney trouble is gone and my general health is very much better. I seek stronger and more like living than I did before I wore Dr. Owen's Electric Belt and Appliances, for I know it has done great things for me.

Poultney, Vt.

A GODSEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. A. Oven, New York City.
GENTLEMEN: -1 have been away since I received your Electric Belt, and that is the reason I have not I must acknowledge. your Electric Belt, and that is the reason I have not written before.

I must acknowledge that the Owen Electric Belt I bought of you is a Godund. It has already made another man of me in health. It works like a charm, and I can improving every Gay.

I am so well satisfied with my Electric Belt that I have advised my neighbors to buy one. I hereby order a No. 3 Electric Belt for Mr. Cathaway, who is troubled with indigestion and debility. I have not seen him since and cannot think of his given name. Please send it to me at once, and oblige,

Yours truly,

H. H. WARING.

THE CHEAPEST MEDICINE BECAUSE IT IS A SURE CURE.

The Owen Electric Bell C.

The Owen Electric Belt Up.

Gentlemen: —I have bought four Belts from you, one I used myself, and I can say it did wonders for one I used myself, and I can say it did wonders for me.

A year ago I was nearly crippled up with rheumatism, and I tried all kinds of medicine without relief. I then conculded to try one of your Belts, but I thought it rather expensive, without knowing whether it would do me any good or not, but after I used your Belt for ten days my pain had left me, and I will say it proved a great blessing to me.

I would giadly have given \$100 to any doctor who could have effected the curre it did, and I would say to all suffering from rheumatism to procure one of your Belts. It is the cheapest medicine because it is a surecure. Another man that was still worse off with rheumatism got so well from using your Belt that he could attend to his business in a short while, and the other two persons I ordered your Belt for say your Belt is worth its weight in gold.

If you want to publish this decharation you may do so, as I think it ought to be known.

Yours sincerely, TORGER TALLAKSON.

FOR PAINS IN THE SIDE, THE BEST REMEDY HE EVER TRIED.

Dr. Oven, Chicago, Ill.

Dan 22, 1892.

Dear Mr. — Will take the pleasure to inform you that I purchased one of your Electric Helts some over a year age. It is the best remedy I ever tried. I was troubled with pains in my right side, and could get nothing that would help nie util I got your Helt. I wore it about six months and I consider myself cared. I have had no coasion to wear it since. It is the best Electric Belt I ever saw.

Yours respectfully.

EARNEST L. PERKINS,

GREIG, Lewis Co., N. Y. Box 32.

CURED OF RHEUMATISM, SPINAL DIS-EASE, AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

KINGS PARK, L. L. N. Y., April 2, 1892. Dr. Ouen.

DEAR SIR:—It is now over a year since I commenced using one of the Owen Electric Beits and Appliances. It has cured me of rheumanism and nervous prostration and spinal disease.

I was very weak when I commenced wearing the Bell, but, thank (fod, I am strong n.w. Doctor, please) accept my sincere thanks. Yours respectfully, MRS. ANGELINE CHESLEIR.

Persons making inquiries from writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-addressed stamped envelope to insure a OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Contains fullest information, list of diseases, cuts of Belts and Appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cared, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,

MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY, THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,

201 TO 211 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD. NEW YORK OFFICE, 826 BROADWAY.

THE GARDEN.

ad mis Pluckings. but beets, without earth or sand, will

Store carrots in pits or cellars, and cover the roots with sand to prevent

them from wilting. If celery is put in the cellar some roots should be kept moist, and the tops lry and free from frost.

When the weather is mild in Winter,

lettuce in frames need all the air you can give them, otherwise they will be so tender that the least frost will kill Start beds of mushrooms under green-

house benches. Cover spinach lightly with litter, and kale in exposed locations should also be covered. Cabbages in cold frames should be aired freely and kept cool. Heads for Winter and Spring use must now be

protected, but not covered too deeply,

nor stored in too warm a place. A number of authorities believe that the galls on an oak by attracting ants lead to the slaughter of quantities of caterpillars and other insects which are its natural enemies. He illustrates the value of this protection by the statement that the inhabitants of a single ant's nest may destroy in a single day upwards of 100,000 insects.

The New England Farmer says that the strawberry is a hardy plant and not injured by frost. It is the freezing and thawing of early Spring that works the there is so little doing in sheared wool in mind the good that can be done to cuor covering is to keep them frozen. each hill a pint of water from a bucket- Therefore, do not mulch tilf the ground is frozen solid in November or Decemhas been dissolved. This will be good ber. Old hay, straw, cornstalks, leaves, ber. Old hay, straw, cornstalks, leaves, heat or cold. It is open-faced, with a heavy, bevelled glass crystal. The case is of lacsort will answer.

Green House Temperature.

The temperature in a green house when growing lettuce, radishes, dandelions, parsley, and other such hardy plants should be at night from 40° to 50° and on cloudy days 5° or 10° higher. On clear or bright days it may reach 70° to 75° with good ventilation. It is well known that a plant will stand a paper for an entire year for only one dollar higher temperature in bright weather, with long days, than in bad weather and short days. Lettuce will bare a temperature about 10° higher than radishes. The cucumber needs 60° to flourish well. Moisture, insects, and fungus diseases are other considerations next to temperature. Good judgment is required in applying just enough water and at the right time. It is well to water in the morning before the sun gets high, then the leaves can dry off before night, which impedes, if it does not prevent, mildew, moss, and dis-

WHEN WRITING MENTION THIS PAPER. AWATCH, A CHAIN, A PAPER, \$1.60.

in heaps in the cellar without covering, The Best Premium Offer Ever Made to the

American Public.

NO TOY, NO HUMBUG, NO CATCH.

earth should be left on the roots. The Only an Honest Watch and a Great Newspaper for Every Farmer for Less

Money than he Can Secure them Anywhere Else.



In order to put The American Farmer at the top of the list in number of subscribers, we have secured sole control of the output of an American watch factory, which we will dispose of within the next thirty days at less This statement does not seem reasonable upon the face of it, but our readers know

that the extension of a subscription list to any newspaper involves an enormous expense

in advertising, and for other purposes. A new subscriber to any newspaper costs more than the publisher receives, owing to the expense incurred in procuring him. It is only subscribers who continue their patronage year after year who are profitable from a pecuniary standpoint. We intend, at any cost, to put the sub-scription list of THE AMERICAN FARMER at

over three hundred thousand and take our place at the head of the list. We therefore make the above offer of an honest watch, a chain, and THE AMERICAN

FARMER for one year for the insignificant sum of only one dollar and sixty cents. The offer includes the delivery of all pre-paid to any address in the United States.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATCH:

This watch is a timepiece guaranteed to run with accuracy. It need only be wound nee every twenty-four hours. No key has to be carried, but it winds and sets by a patent attachment shown in the cut of the works. The face, therefore, need not be opened to set it.
The watch is two inches in diameter and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch thick. It is no but a frifle thicker. It has a strong, quick beat and runs in any position, either at a standstill or in motion, and is not affected by

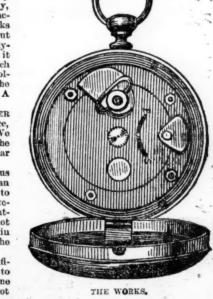
quered brass. The material of the case looks like gold and is often advertised as such, but we tell you exactly what it is, viz., highly-polished brass covered with lacquer, giving it a rich golden appearance. The chain, which is not shown in the cut, is an ordinary polished steel chain, which sells at retail in the country from fifteen to twenty-five cents. A small charm also goes with the chain.

Remember that THE AMERICAN FARMER comes twice a month at the regular price, when taken alone, at fifty cents a year. We send, postpaid, the watch, the chain, and the

and sixty cents. Our arrangements for the watch compel us to put a time limit upon this offer. We can only furnish this premium combination to those who order within thirty days. We regret to be obliged to place any limit what-ever, but the sum is so small that it will not inconvenience anyone, we trust, to send in his name and subscription price for the

premium and paper at once.

In order to demonstrate our entire confidence in our proposition, we guarantee to return at once money received from anyone for this combination if the subscriber is not satisfied with his bargain. Address at once,



THE AMERICAN FARMER, Washington, D. C.

